CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28728—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th Apr
B.L.	ROME	3750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L.	PEKIN	3309	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3357	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 5th	June 2nd	June 30th.
,, 19th	,, 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.



THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.



ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Erger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, at BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	450	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
BRITANNIA	3019	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3344	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3385	Geo. Read	12th July.

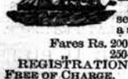
Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 26, 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.
Splendid accommodation for Passengers.
Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.
For particulars as to passage, &c.,
Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 200-250 to Continental Ports.
250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot to all parts.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND-BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.
THOS. COULSON & CO.,
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 30th April, 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 4th May, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA, 1,554 tons, on the 1st May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on 28th April, at 3 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same carried with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, & and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3 230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

"MacIVER" LINE.



THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
† IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	22nd May for Plymouth.
† RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellingo	29th ,, ,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June ,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.
† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.
For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK.



THE S. S. "CLAN MACLEOD," 2,500 tons, Commander E. WARFOLK, will sail for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th May 1892, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.
For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th April, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
A SAFE and agreeable Lotion, confidently recommended for the relief of this annoying Skin Eruption.
Cash, Re. 1; Credit, Re. 1-2.
TREACHER & Co., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.
IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate Skin well adapted as an Absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other Injurious Matter.
Small size tin ..... Cash Re. 0 10
Double size tin ..... ,, ,, 1 0
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
PHARMACISTS AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS,
MARINE AND FIELD GLASSES, ETC., ETC.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP ½ TOLA NOTE PAPER.

	Rs.	a.
Superfine Cream Laid Bank Note Paper	1	0
Superfine Cream Laid Court Envelopes, to match	1	2
Cream Laid Bank Note Paper, 5 Quires	0	14
Do. do. Court Envelopes, to match	1	0
Half Tola Granite Note Paper, 5 Quires	0	12
100 Court Envelopes, to match	0	12
Parchment Bank Note Paper	1	2
Do. do. Envelopes, to match	1	2
Boxes Chit Paper and Envelopes to match, 48 Sheets Paper, which fit the Envelopes without folding, Per Box	1	2
Invitation Cards, Lawn-Tennis, Musical Tea Invitations, containing 12 in each Box, with Envelopes, with suitable design ..... Per Box	0	14

FANCY NOTE PAPER.

	Rs.	a.
Cabinets of Paper, finest quality, with Envelopes	1	4
The Chromatic, Tinted Repped, small size	0	12
The Granite Paper, Albert size, each Box contains Quires Paper and equal quantity of Envelopes, Per Box	1	12
The new Phantom Paper, Dark Grey, with which White Ink is used, Paper and Envelope stamped, Pretty design ..... Per Box, Re. 1-4; and Ink Per Bottle	0	6

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
N.B.—Owing to FALL in EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA.
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THE BEST QUALITY FELT HATS. THE SHAPES WORN TO-DAY. !!!
TO-DAY. CASH PRICES. Rs. 9-4—FELT HATS.
HOAR & CO., {HATTERS,} BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5	12	,, 5 Medium	4	8
			,, 4 Large	4	12
			,, 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.
For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.
Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	45
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

RICH CANTON SILK.
LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.
SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS Rs. 15 NET.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.
6 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention ..... Rs. 2 0

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Special Resolutions were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 31st day of March, 1892, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on the 21st day of April, 1892 :—

1. That the Oriental Association, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Acts, 1882 and 1887.
2. That Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater be appointed Liquidator of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said Company and distributing its assets on a remuneration of 2 per cent on the total assets of the Company, and he be authorised to charge the expenses of the Liquidation.
3. That the Liquidator be empowered to do all acts authorised, and exercise all the powers given to a Liquidator by Sections 177, 201, 202 and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.—Dated the 27th day of April, 1892.

CEALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the said Company and for the Liquidator.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1892, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the business specified in the Notice already issued to the Shareholders to their Registered Address, with the two half-yearly Statements of Accounts for 1891.

By Order,
CHATURBHOOJ BHAICHANDBHAI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 27th April, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 5th, to Wednesday, the 11th, May, 1892, both days inclusive.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links, Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES
PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
WHISKIES, BRANDIES,
PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
Voin Tula.	Old Dry Sherry.
Grand Romano.	Old Fruity Sherry.
	Florio Marsala.

FROM Rs. 18 TO Rs. 50 PER DOZ.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red)
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 30 PER DOZ.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.	Pauillac.
Chateau Palmer.	St. Estephe.
Chateau La Lagune.	St. Emilion.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.	St. Julien.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.	St. Marie.
Medoc.	

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 PER DOZ.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 AND Rs. 28 PER DOZ.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on Friday, the 29th day of April, 1892, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 29th February, 1892.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Mr. R. Pile and Mr. George McKenzie, as Directors in place of Mr. J. Rich and Mr. Alex. McKenzie respectively.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
5. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 21st April, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 25th April to 7th May, 1892, both days inclusive.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1891, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. Per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 27th Instant, to the Proprietors, registered in the Books of the BANK on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th April, 1892.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Power Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, who carried on business under the name and style of Cursetjee and Eduljee, and who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 16th day of January 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 22nd day of April 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash, and Goolbai, wife of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administrators of the said estate on their behalf at their offices, Nos. 5 and 6, Sirdar Jung, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of June 1892, as after that date the said administrators will distribute the assets among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall have then notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. Dated this 23rd Day of April 1892.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Administrators' Solicitors.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses orcken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

LIGHT DRINKS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Clarets.
Burgundies.
Chablis.
Chambertin.
Graves.
Sauternes.
Hocks.
Hungarian Wines.
Sparkling Clarets.
Sparkling Sauternes.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood-work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
8F, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 13 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
* * * BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 83, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street Fort.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.....£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,283,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,598,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES :—

All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano			Rs. 225
Do.	do.	Piano	" 290
Do.	do.	Piano	" 375
Square Piano	Ebonized		" 375
Do.	Rosewood		" 425
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne		" 525
Grand Piano by	Broadwood		" 350
Do.	Ebonized		" 450
Do.	by Schiedmayer and Soehne		" 800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1890 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER,
Secretary for Bombay Branch.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

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Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
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(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars, apply to

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POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following :

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-14-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-4-1	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years ;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
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5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

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Agents,
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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY : MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS. THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors	Rs.	15,00,776
Working Capital	"	1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half-yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Puritier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bonet of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

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on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Lecture on "Treves," by Rev. Fr. Walrath, S. J., 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Lesbury (s), from Port Said; Ethelwalda (s), Blythe; Egremont Castle (s), North Shields; and Kt. Templar (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Almora (s), for London; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; Iran (s), Liverpool; and Charles T. Jones (s), Hamburg.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 10 a.m., on Thursday, the 28th instant.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Lesbury entered the dock yesterday and the s. s. Almora left it on Tuesday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Berenice entered the dock on Tuesday and the s. s. Oberon yesterday; and the s. s. Ailsacraig left it on Tuesday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The String Band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at and after dinner on Monday, the 2nd proximo.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Trieste only, per extra s.s. Imperatrix, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Sunday, the 1st May, 1892. Only articles marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

Reported Burglary.—Ayub Abdool Rehman, living at Bhendi Bazaar, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Tuesday night, somebody broke into his room, and stole from a box gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 436, and Rs. 50 in cash.

Shri Shivaji.—The anniversary of the birth of Shri Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Kingdom, will be celebrated by the Maratha Aikya-Icchak Sabha, to-day, at 8 p.m., in the hall of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, at Doongree, when Mr. Anna Martand Joshi will perform a *kirtan*.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

Overture..........Banditen Streiche..........Suppe.
Haydn's Farewell Symphony..........Morrelli.
Valse..........The Bold Dragoons..........G. Crowe.
Selection..........Romeo e Giulietta..........Gounod.
Ave Maria..........Schubert.
Quadrille..........New Promenade..........Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College this evening, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45:—

March..........Tarara Boom Der E..........Anon.
Duetto and Coro Militare..........La Figlia del Reggimento..........Donizetti.
Valse..........Mia Cara..........P. Bucalossi
Selection..........La Cigale..........Andran.
Valse..........Love's Old Song..........E Bucalossi.
Polka..........Off We Go..........C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Taking Revenge on an Informant.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Bhow Rowjee and Vittoo Govind were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a Parsee, named Byramjee Eduljee Vatcha. It appeared that the complainant had, a few days ago, given evidence against the accused in a case filed in the Small Causes Court against them by one of the complainant's relatives, named Merwanjee Nowroji. The accused, therefore, had a spite against the complainant, and one day they waylaid him at Chowpaty while he was going to the Court, and, without giving him any notice of their intention, they fell upon him and mauled him severely. A policeman came up and arrested the first accused, while the other managed to escape, but he was subsequently arrested. The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment while the second accused was sentenced to six weeks' imprsonment, with hard labour.

Obituary.—The death of Mr. Danvers Smith, Supervisor of the Tobacco Department, occurred on Monday night, at his residence at Mazagon. The deceased first came to India in April, 1848, holding a Commission in the Bombay Army, and was attached to the 14th Regiment N. I., Bombay. In September, 1848, he volunteered his services to the 1st Bombay Fusiliers for the Punjab, which were accepted. He was present at the Siege of Mooltan, the Battle of Guzerat, and in the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh Army. For this service he received a medal and two clasps. Subsequently, on the breaking out of the Greniran War, he again volunteered for service, and General Vivian appointed him Adjutant of the 1st Turkish Contingent, and for his services he received the Turkish Crimean Medal. During his subsequent service in the Bombay Army he suffered from severe illness, which necessitated his being placed on the invalided list. His genial nature endeared him to a host of friends, who deeply regret his demise.—*Com.*

Art Decorations in our Public Buildings.—In the very elegant little *brochure* distributed with our issue of this day the well-known firm of Messrs. Warden and Co. give a collection of pretty designs of Minton plain and encaustic tiles, for which the firm has created such a taste in our city. The drawings are rich and of splendid colorings, as varied as a Persian or an Indian carpet. Most of the large public and other buildings have been tiled by them. While their latest enterprise is the work they are doing in connection with our new Municipal Buildings, which, when completed, will be a credit to the City, as they surely will be to the genius of the architect, Mr. Stevens, whose name is now known all over India. Along with "Minton" tiles Messrs. Warden and Co., have the sole agency of the "Basel Mission" Mangalore tiles, which are light, elegant, and durable, and have successfully driven out the cylindrical double tiles. This firm carry a stock of various articles useful to engineers and contractors and builders in general, such as "Francis'" Nine Elms Portland Cement, Deal-wood Boards, Marble, Granite, Asphalte, &c. It may be mentioned that they are agents for the Claridge Pyrimont asphalte, with which they are now paving over 70,000 square feet of floor in the New European General Hospital, now being erected under the supervision of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency. But by far the most important and valuable article of house decoration which Messrs. Warden & Co. have introduced is the Oak Parquetrie now in such great and popular demand in Europe and America, as light, elegant, and artistic pavement. In the leaflet distributed this day are given a selection of half-a-dozen designs, which are well worth the notice of architects and engineers all over the country.

The Parsee Fair.—Regarding Saturday's Parsee fair a correspondent writes:—I daresay that many who have reached middle age remember with fond recollections of the past the good old song their grandfathers used to sing to them, entitled "Bartholomeo Fair Oh," wherein the wonders of that once-celebrated English fair were glowingly depicted in fancy imagery, cheerful song, and a chorus of wonderful merit of which all I can remember is, that it most cleverly pourtrayed the fun and confusion of a fair, ending with its "Lost Shoes, Kangaroos, Gin and Bitters, Apple-fritters, Oh! Molly! Where's Polly?—And the wonders of Bartholomeo Fair, Oh!" Since those days, however, fairs like the rupee have deteriorated in value with Englishmen; not being so highly esteemed by Britannia's sons as they used to be, but with the natives of India fairs have rather increased in popularity and hold their position in the esteem of the people, much in the same way that the aforesaid rupee does. But not only have Indian fairs increased in popularity, though they have actually caught the universal infection of western civilization, western ideas, novelties, and tastes and developed themselves into *al fresco* marts of a singularly western character, reminding us in no small degree of the primitive efforts of our ancestors in the same direction. At least that is how the merry-making of last Saturday night struck me as we wended our way up and down and round and about the fair of our Parsee "friends and fellow-citizens." The worthy directors of the dissipation had pitched upon the spot recently occupied by Fillis's Circus and the sports of the wild west whereon to display their bunting and erect their booths, and the pity and surprise of it all is that though so public the place yet so unknown was the fair, that the attendant crowd was anything but enormous, while of European visitors, save two lovely demoiselles of early ages and lovely hair, rifting like golden waterfalls down their backs, there appeared to be none; which was ten thousand pities, for I feel confident many other sweet demoiselles and gallant little masters would have surely enjoyed the show and to the full as much as their native fellow-children whose delighted exclamations, shrieks, and laughter filled to its fill the many merry summer sultry air of the April night. A street of booths, hastily erected, faced each other over some hundred yards of the maidan all brilliantly lit up and rejoicing in such wares as seemed most likely to attract purchasers who, for lack of coolies, would have themselves to carry off their plunder. There were shows and shops, each show with its speciality in the musical line making a glorious noise, if it did nothing else. One show purported to be an exhibition of mechanical toys, and another was merely hinted at from outside by the exhibition of a ghastly picture in which a fierce, naked, and very black warrior had succeeded in chopping off the head, which he held in his hand, of a most intelligent naked wheat-coloured warrior, whose headless trunk had fallen in a very uncomfortable position upon a convenient but rather eccentric native bed, which had somehow made its appearance on a battlefield. The actual exhibition inside far exceeded the horrors pourtrayed by the advertising picture and a man with his head cut off and another with knives stuck through him like pins in a pin-cushion was "bluggy" enough to have even satisfied the immortal Tottie and Budge. Many other festivities, amongst which were very mild roulette for pice and lotteries for cheap goods, amused the throng of Parsees and Hindus till nearly midnight.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same special jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday:—

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

Abdoola Gopichand was placed at the bar on a charge of murder in having, on the 27th February last, caused the death of his mistress, named Ravee, in a house, in Falkland Road. The Hon. Mr. Lang Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac defended the prisoner.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that the Coroner's jury had returned an open verdict, and though the detective police had been investigating the case, it was not until a month and a day had elapsed that the accused was placed before the Magistrate. The jury were entitled to take into their consideration the statement made by the accused who, it appeared, had previous to his embracing Mahomedanism been a Hindu by caste. The medical evidence pointed to a struggle having taken place between the deceased and some other person. The jury had to determine whether the prisoner was that person, and whether he had stabbed her with the knife which had been stated by the prosecution to be his property. In reference to the pair of white trousers found in Ravee's room, his Lordship drew the attention of the jury to the statements of the dhobee who had recognised the garment though he had only once washed for the accused. In reference to a motive for the crime, his Lordship remarked that, bearing in mind that the prisoner had been living on the earnings of the woman, and that there was nothing to prove a serious quarrel between them, it was to his advantage to let the woman live. There was no doubt the woman had been murdered, and it was for the jury to say upon the evidence whether they thought the prisoner had committed the crime.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

CUTTING A WIFE'S THROAT WITH A RAZOR.

The following case was heard before his Lordship and a comon jury:—

Dhurma Govind was charged with having voluntarily caused grievous heart to his wife, Succoo, on the 21st March, by cutting her throat with a razor, Mr. R. D. Sethna, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Raikes defended the prisoner.

Mr. Setna, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The prisoner had been married to Succo for about six years, and lived with her peacefully until a few months ago at a chawl on Nowrojee Hill Road. The room occupied by them was on the first floor of the chawl and had a window which overlooked an adjoining cowshed. Succoo's brother and his wife and child also lived in the room. On the morning of the 21st March last, there was an altercation between the prisoner and his wife, and prisoner left the place in a huff. He returned home in the evening, and after partaking of his meals, retired to rest, his wife and the other woman being also in the room. About 11-30 p.m., Succoo was aroused and found the prisoner sitting on her chest and cutting her throat with a razor. Upon her raising a cry for assistance, the other woman ran out to her husband who was sleeping outside. On Succoo trying to get up, the prisoner struck her on the head with a stone, felling her to the ground, and then ran out and gave himself up to a policeman who was on duty on the Jail Road. The police, on making a search the next morning, found the razor, which the prisoner had borrowed from a barber, lying on the roof of the cowshed. Upon the evidence which would be placed before the jury, the learned counsel said he thought the jury would have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the prisoner intended by his acts to cause the death of his wife Succoo.

Mr. Setna, at the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, summed up the case, urging that the evidence pointed to the prisoner as the person who had committed the offence.

Mr. Raikes, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, said that as his client and his wife had been living on good terms, it was unlikely that he committed the crime. There was no doubt that the woman's throat had been cut, and the question was whether it was not such a cut as a woman would have made when attempting to commit suicide, or whether it was not possible that the prisoner had done the act while walking in his sleep.

His Lordship summed up the whole case to the jury. As the prisoner and his wife were living on good terms for some time, it was for the jury to consider what could be the motive for the crime. They had to decide whether the prisoner, when he was said to have cut her throat, had done the act with the intention of murdering her or whether he only intended to cause grievous hurt.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AND THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Dhurma Dhana, a low caste Hindu, was charged with having, on the 20th instant, kidnapped a girl named Fattoo, about five years of age, and committed theft of some silver ornaments which she had upon her person. She was the daughter of a Borah named Hooseinali Alibhoy, living at Null Bazaar, who, being engaged in some business at his warehouse, told the girl to go home. She, however, stayed in the street and was playing about. The prisoner, a low caste man, picked her up, covered her with his cloth, and carried her on his hip as far as Oomercarry. The circumstance of a child of well-to-do parents being carried by a low-caste man attracted the attention of a Maratha passer-by, who followed him and watched his movements. Prisoner than carried the child in a bye-lane by the side of Byramjee Hall, and placing her in a secluded shop, took some ornaments off her person. The child had a mango in her hand which the prisoner had given her; but she began to cry as the prisoner attempted to remove her ear-rings. The latter was about to choke her utterance, when the Maratha, who had been watching him, went up and caught him by the neck. A policeman came up and arrested him with the child's ornaments in his possession.

The jury returned a unanimous verdit of guilty of both charges. The prisoner admitted previous convictions, and appeared to be an old offender. He was now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE AKYAB JAIL RIOT.

A resolution on the recent jail outbreak at Akyab has been published. Having given a full account of the outbreak, it says that errors were committed before and during the outbreak. The first was placing Minlaung and his father in the convict wards, thus putting them in direct communication with a large number of men who believed in Minlaung's supernatural powers. The second was that when the jailor left the smithy he did not as he should have, according to standing orders, lock the smithy door. It seems that it was not the habit of the jailor to lock the door, though he had been warned about it. Again, the head warder remained inactive when the riot broke out. The Chief Commissioner also thinks that the rescue party might have been got into the work-yard sooner, although there can be little or no doubt the jailor was dead before the Superintendent's arrival. In the Chief Commissioner's opinion the Superintendent should have at once entered the work-yard by one of three possible methods. Sir A. Mackenzie expresses his thanks to the Volunteers and other Europeans who assisted. He is glad to observe there was no indiscriminate firing on innocent and guilty alike. For this outbreak six men have been condemned to death and fourteen more are on trial for abetting the murder of the jailor; and a large number are being prosecuted for rioting.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received..........Rs. 2,727
Mr. Aderjee Hormasjee.......... " 5
Mr. J. M. Drennan.......... " 25

Total..........Rs. 2,757

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT KALBADEVIE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize-distribution, in connection with the Kalbadevie Municipal Gujerati School, took place on Tuesday evening, at Madhav Baug. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik occupied the chair, and Mrs. Wilson kindly distributed the prizes. There was a fairly good attendance of Parsee and Hindu gentlemen. A remarkable feature of the gathering was the presence of Hindu ladies, who followed the proceedings with much interest. Amongst those present were Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Laljee, Mr. Shivjee Dhurmajee, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Masani, Dr. Choonilal, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, &c.

This is one of the sixty schools, administered by the Joint School Committee in addition to about an equally large number of primary schools, which are aided by the committee out of the School Fund. The prizes given by the committee were largely supplemented by prizes purchased out of donations given by number of Hindu gentlemen interested in the welfare of the school. The gentleman, who took an active interest in the arrangements connected with the exhibition, was Dr. Choonilal Gunderia. The prizes consisted of elegant work-boxes, books, kindergarten toys, pieces of cloth, &c. The girls having sung some songs to the accompaniment of a harmonium, the chairman made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that he had to thank the meeting for asking him to preside at the evening's gathering in the absence of Dr. Blaney, chairman of the Joint Schools Committee. They all knew very well what interest he (Dr. Blaney) took in all that concerned the education and welfare of the people. From the report they had learnt that the school had been in existence for the last fifteen years and had, during that period, made satisfactory progress. The number of girls attending the schools had increased and half the number of girls were present at the recent annual examination of the school. Referring to an important point in the report, the chairman said he must admit that it was a very regrettable circumstance that the girls should leave the school when they had imbibed a taste for learning, a taste for reading books, and a taste of arithmetic and other subjects. Education was imparted to them in order that their taste might be developed but that aim was not fulfilled as the parents ceased to send their daughters to school just when their comprehensive power was beginning to be developed. The wonder was that although that very thing was pointed out to the parents year by year it did not seem to have attracted their attention. After they have received as mattering of education, they were launched into household affairs, and so they forget their education, which had no effect in their after life. It was the most essential duty of the parents to keep their daughters at school until they had received a sound education. In this respect Mr. Javerilal advised the Guzerati Hindus to copy the example of the Parsees, who gave their daughters such sound education which became of use to them in after life. What did they find in the case of Parsee girls. They found that the Parsee girls had learnt not only to read and write but to develop their tastes, and to think over what they had learnt and to consider many points which came in the course of their reading and to keep their study until they had acquired sound education. The example of Parsee girls should be followed by the Gujerati Hindus, who were very active in all matters. The prejudice against female education had been overcome amongst the Guzerati Hindus, whose daughters were capable of receiving education of a very sound character, and then why should the blessings of education be withheld from them by forcing them to leave the school when they were beginning to appreciate education. The chairman then eulogized those who had kindly untied their purse and held a helping hand towards the school fund. He expressed a desire that the school might continue to do its useful work, and the girls might reap the advantages of education imparted to them.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mrs. Wilson for kindly distributing the prizes and to Mr. Javerilal for presiding on the occasion.

Three cheers for Colonel and Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Yajnik were given, and the proceedings terminated after the girls had sung the National Atnhem in Gujerati.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventh annual ordinary general meeting of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), to-morrow, at 4-30 p.m., when the following report will be submitted:—

The seventh annual balance sheet and statement of the Company's transactions for the year ending 29th February 1892, which the Directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders must be considered very satisfactory. There has been a continuance of a steady increase of business, and since the closing of the Company's year, business shows an equally upward tendency. The Company's debt to the vendor now stands at Rs. 1,00,000 only. The stock has been carefully taken by the Company's assistants, and verified by the Managing Director, allowance being made for goods which have deteriorated in value. The stock of gold and jewelled articles has been taken at its original cost, and though the bulk of it was imported when exchange was more favourable, this appreciated value has not been added to the cost. The furniture and fixtures, original value Rs. 16,226-14-8, are practically as good as new and have already undergone a reduction of Rs. 6,224-6-8. A further reduction of Rs. 1,622-8-0 is now made for the year under report. Of the outstandings, as shown in the balance sheet, a sum of over Rs. 40,000 has already been collected, and a sum of Rs. 12,278-14-3 is now written off as bad and doubtful. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 99,975-4-1, and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows:—Depreciation on furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools, Rs. 1,622-8-0; seventh dividend at 10 per cent., Rs. 40,000; Managing Directors' commission on the above dividend, Rs. 4,000; writing off bad and doubtful debts Rs. 12,278-14-3; reserve fund Rs. 40,000; balance to be carried forward, Rs. 2,073-13-10; total Rs. 99,975-4-1. The dividend to be paid on and after Monday, the 16th May 1892. Mr. Rich not having returned to Bombay, the Directors have appointed Mr. R. Pile in his stead, and you will be asked to confirm him as a Director. You will also be asked to confirm the appointment of Mr. George McKenzie as a Director in place of Mr. A. McKenzie, who resigned his position as Director and chairman of the Company on account of his impending departure to Europe. Under section 91 of the Articles of Association of the Company one of the Directors Mr. F. Fischer retires from office this year, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. N. S. Symons, the Company's auditor, also retires, but offers himself for re-election.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 12, Hummum Street, Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas being in the chair. The following report of the Directors was presented:—

We have the pleasure in placing before you the usual accounts of your Mill for the year ended 31st December 1891. From the annexed statement of profit and loss you will find that the profits made by the company for the year, including last year's balance of Rs. 3,628-4-10, is Rs. 1,45,595-11-10, which under the very depressing condition of the markets for both cloth and yarn you will consider as satisfactory. The Directors have paid, free of income-tax, an interim dividend in September last at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, which amounted to Rs. 45,000; they now propose to divide, free of income-tax, at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share, which will absorb Rs. 45,000; to be written off to depreciation for wear and tear of machinery account, Rs. 30,000; to carry to the reserve fund account Rs. 20,000; to carry the balance to next year's account Rs. 5,595-11-10; total Rs. 1,45,595-11-10. The Company's property is insured against risk of fire for the sum of Rs. 11,42,000, and stock of cotton, yarn and cloth, &c., is insured for the sum of Rs. 5,30,000.

The Directors' report was received and adopted. Messrs. Vundravandas Purshotumdas and Vundravandas Ramjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, and Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Fakeerjee Muncherjee were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

Lord Dunraven is just now yachting in the Mediterranean, and, until he returns to England, his race-horses are being managed by Lord Randolph Churchill, who was again down at Newmarket when Nunthorpe was well galloped with three of his stable companions, and several other stripped gallops took place.

NATIVE OPINION ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE RESOLUTION.

The *Hindu* regards the Government of India Resolution on the report of the Public Service Commission as a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. It says:—

There is no reason whatever to expect the educated native community to feel satisfied with the concessions that have now been made. The new Provincial Service is a very inadequate and unworthy outcome of all the fuss and pretentions that accompanied the commencement of the inquiry. There was then suspicion in the public mind as to the *bona fides* of the Government and the ultimate gain to the people. Lord Dufferin expressed indignation which he could so well feign, at this apparent distrust of the rulers. But if he were now in India he would find it difficult to appease the keen disappointment that has followed the publication of Lord Cross's conclusions. Far from any gain having accrued to the educated Indians, the Public Service Commission has placed them in a worse condition. According to Lord Lytton's system they are entitled to one-sixth of the number of places comprised in the Covenanted Service, and they are, therefore, entitled to no less than 19 appointments, which is one sixth of the 115 now held by the Covenanted. It was expected that this number, in itself so inadequate a proportion, would be increased as the result of the investigation. But on the other hand, it has actually been decreased. If the old Statutory service were retained, we would in the long run have 19 offices transferred to educated Indians; but under the liberal scheme of Lord Cross whose object was to provide for the "more extensive employment" of natives, this number has been reduced to fifteen. Even these fifteen are merely nominal. The Secretaryship to the Revenue Board is already held by a native and the Under-Secretaryship to Goverment is already open to a member of the Uncovenanted Service. So that these two appointments now included in the new service involve no concession at all. There are now ten Statutory civilians, and these will be absorbed in the new service and the juniors among them will be called deputy collectors, along with the number of deputy collectors already existing, and we shall not be surprised if a few years hence the total number were reduced by ten on the ground of economy. Our last condition would not then be better than the first. It may be now stated as a maxim of Anglo-Indian administration that all attempts at economy end, if—they end in any reduction of expenditure at all—in the emoluments and offices open to natives being reduced. The Financial Committee's exertions ended in the abolition of the office of Stamp Superintendent, in the reduction of the pay of the Inspector-General of Registration, in similar reduction in the salaries of the Presidency Magistrates. So, on the whole, the recent attempt to improve the position of the native portion of the administrative agency has strangely had the result of making it worse. The only concession worth anything is the declaration that two collectorships and four judgeships would be available to natives But there is no near prospect of this declaration taking effect. For the local Government is definitely prohibited from making these appointments until the Convenanted Civilians now holding them retire or are otherwise provided for For some years to come, therefore, the Indian public will have to be content with the merest change in name as the outcome of the generous and just desire of our rulers to provide "for higher and more extensive employment of Indians in the public service" of their country! Never was there a more flagrant instance of insult being added to injury.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

Umra Khan has encamped at Shahi with his army and the Amir's General has returned to Asmar from Shigal. They are now, therefore, within striking distance, and it is expected that, after Eed, there will be severe fighting. Umra Khan has sent his impedimenta to Katlang and Abaxai.

General Ghulam Haidar has sent orders to Ningrar to send on to Asmar the bhoosa, wheat, &c., that were lately collected: accordingly about 500 laden mules leave Ningrar daily for Asmar. The ex-Khan of Dir has sent a letter to his people at Dir, saying that he was very anxious to celebrate the Eed with them, but was obliged to forego it, as the Amir's order for the advance did not come in time; but he advised them not to take any part in the celebration with Umra Khan, but to hold aloof from him.

One Zalo of Kabul, now living in Kohat, wished to return to his country *via* the Khyber, but on the way was arrested at Jellalabad by the Amir's officials on the suspicion of being a spy. The man, however, found an opportunity to make his escape to Peshawar, and has since returned to Kohat.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Charles T Jones, 1,565 tons, Captain T Thomas, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

The s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A DeLargy, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The s s Zanni Stefanovich, 1,502 tons, Captain N P Ghionis, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Berenice, 1,633 tons, Captain P Mersa, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from China, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

The s s Lesbury, 1,728 tons, Captain J T Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (8th April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

The s s Ethelwada, 1,566 tons, Captain J Croper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth (20th March), with a cargo of 2,875 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s s Tresco, 1,652 tons, Captain W G Brown, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Miller, Mr and Mrs Chicks and child and Mr J Heynes.

The s s Egremont Castle, 1,873 tons, Captain W Valentine, arrived in harbour yesterday from North shields (24th March), with a cargo of 3,393 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 ton, tons, Captain E Halley, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Walker and child, Miss Walker, Captain Headlams, Mrs Headlam and infant, Vety-Major Walker, Mr Hairwood, Mrs Rowbotham, Mrs Walsh and infant, Mrs Ash and 5 children and Miss Ash

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Lesbury (s)	Robinson	Port Said, April 8.
	Ethelwalda (s)	Cooper	Blythe, March 20.
	Egremont Castle (s)	Valentine	North Shields, Mar 24
	Kt. Templar (s)	......	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Almora (s)	Ingram	London.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Iran (s)	De Largy	Liverpool.
	Charles T. Jones (s)	Thomas	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Tresco, Brown, for Hull.
" City of Dundee, Halley, for Liverpool.
" Zanni Stefanovich, Ghionis, for Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lady Armstrong, for Hull.
" Berenice, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
" Pachumba, for K. Coast and Karachi.
Schooner Modesta, for Port Natal.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVAL.
22 Maltby s..........Sherwood....Cardiff, March 13.

DEPARTURES.
April 22.—Steamers Megna, Chusan, and Shahzada.
April 23.—Steamers Kutsang and Aurora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
April.
23 Palitana s.......... Rangoon.
25 Henzada s.......... Negapatam.
Chusan s.......... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
April
21 Nadir s.......... Calcutta.
Henzada s.......... Negapatam.
Virawa s.......... Bombay.
Culna s.......... Bombay.
22 Secundra s.......... Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 27.

From Glasgow.
City of Dundee s—51 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Arabia s—76 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee; 2 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.
Asia s—20 cases whisky, Damoder Ruttonsey; 111 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee: 1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.
Roumanio s—65 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.
City of Edinburgh s—4 puncheons whisky, Treacher and Co.
Persia s—101 cases whisky and 25 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Perth s—1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.

From Liverpool.
Armenia s—150 cases whisky and 5 hogsheads port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From London.
Thames s—220 cases brandy, H A Hormusjee; 24 cases still-hock, Bruel and Co; 23 cases brandy, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co; 60 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.
Almora s—110 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 62 cases wine, H A Hormarjee.
Carthage s—30 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 15 cases medicine, C Nuthoo and Co.
Bombay s—2 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 50 casks beer and 80 cases port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Bordeaux.
Beresford s—275 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Peninsular s—4 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhy Cowasje.
Po s—13 cases claret [redacted] 85 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
D Balduino s—28 cases [redacted] Cowasjee.
[redacted]
Peninsular s—9 cases [redacted] Cowasjee.
Thames s—120 cases [redacted]
Arroyo s—150 cases [redacted]
Malacca s—50 cases [redacted]
Imperatrix s—6 c[redacted]
Albion s—30,000 [redacted] Company.
Buswing s—20,[redacted] Oil Co.

DA[redacted]

City of Dundee s—100 [redacted] wheat, David Sassoon and Co; [redacted] and Co.
Hispania s—185 cwts coir yarn, M Mool[redacted] cotton, Ralli Brothers; 21 bales wool, M Ramc[redacted]
Iran s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Imaum s—4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

For London.
Damascus s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 cwts olibanum, H S H Soomar; 153 cwts olibanum, E Visram; 450 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 4 cases condiments, R Bamonjee and Co; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 184 cwts alves, M Fuckerbhoy; 82 cwts gum, K Tarachand.

For Hull.
Tresco s—6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Lady Armstrong s—1,405 cwts myrabollams and 6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.
Ehrenfels s—180 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 390 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3,600 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co.
Wileysike s—21,000 cwts wheat, 6,026 cwts linseed and 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Zanni Stefanovich s—300 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.
Clan Macneil s—8,000 cwts wheat and 334 cwts gingellyseed, N Khairaz and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Hispania s—400 cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, N Khairaz and Co; 3,820 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Oberon s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

For Havre.
Highlander s—200 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 229 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.
Charles T Jones s—50 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.
Hajeen s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 10,156 cwts wheat and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Santon s—9,000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co.
Clan Macneil s—112 bales hems, R Kaderbhoy.

For Trieste.
Berenice s—1,195 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Falls of Inversnaid s—55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice.
Falls of Inversnaid s—58 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.
Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Berenice s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.
Clan Macneil s—32,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, F L Batlibai and Co; 170 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 510 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Imaum s—4,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Iran s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Naples.
D Balduino s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For New York.
Hispania s—72 packages condiments, D B Khan and Co.

For Amsterdam.
River Indus s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Barcelona.
Twickenham s—1 bale cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Za-andam.
Bowtry s—6,003 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.
Landaura s—48 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Hongkong.
Rohilla s—300 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, The Bombay National Mill; 9 bales twist, Tata and Co 240 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.
Rohilla s—280 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 24 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 350 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 150 bales twist, F M Chinai; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 357 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 55 bales twist, The Union S and M Co; 86 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF APRIL, 1892.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·625	W S W	4	110·0	87·1	36	..	1·55	—1·41
Agra	29·649	S W	7	112·5	81·4	32	..	0·32	—0·33
Cawnpore	29·690	E	6	109·0	73·1	44	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·638	N W	7	110·4	75·2	18	..	1·46	—0·45
Jhansi	29·667	N N W	18	112·0	84·2	26	..	1·39	—0·09
Jacobabad	29·635	N W	8	116·1	79·7	7	..	0·10	—0·62
Karachi	29·72[illegible]	W S W	6	95·0	79·7	9	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	29·751	S W	13	108·8	85·5	38	..	1·19	+0·32
Deesa	29·819	E	16	113·5	78·2	43	..	0·55	+0·12
Rajkot	29·833	S W	19	110·4	79·5	65	..	..	..
Veraval	29·848	S S E	[illegible]9	87·1	80·2	91	..	...	..
Neemuch	29·786	W S W	19	107·0	77·6	42	..	0·24	—0·56
Indore	29·807	W N W	8	107·1	74·6	61	..	0·87	—0·13
Saugor	29·735	W S W	4	107·9	75·6	24	..	0·75	—1·87
Jubbulpore	29·731	W	2	108·0	72·1	20	..	1·95	—0·67
Hoshangabad	29·793	W	6	110·0	82·6	48	..	0·49	—1·29
Khandwa	29·778	W	14	109·2	82·3	62	..	0·34	—1·05
Raipur	29·665	W S W	11	110·7	82·0	20	..	0·41	—2·08
Nagpur	29·727	W	8	114·9	77·1	25	..	0·57	—2·25
Amraoti	29·767	W S W	8	112·9	77·8	45	..	0·33	—1·92
Akola	29·815	N N W	13	112·6	83·2	30	..	0·27	—2·69
Surat	29·862	S S W	F	95·2	8[illegible]·1	79	..	..	—0·25
Malegaon	29·840	W S W	13	107·8	78·1	60	..	..	—1·60
Bombay	29·895	S	25	91·4	83·4	75	..	0·01	—0·86
Poona	29·877	W	17	101·5	76·3	69	..	0·82	—1·30
Sholapur	29·877	W N W	10	108·2	72·0	63	..	0·68	—1·59
Ratnagiri	29·862	S E	13	92·9	80·3	69	..	0·03	—0·96
Belgaum	29·870	W S W	[illegible]	86·3	68·8	77	..	7·46	+3·90
Goa	29·904	E	16	94·1	80·4	77	..	0·06	..
Karwar	29·877	S W	7	91·3	79·7	75	..	0·83	—6·48
Mangalore	29·891	E	4	88·8	76·4	82	..	6·54	—2·32
Calicut	29·839	E	8	88·7	77·1	81	..	8·31	—2·15
Cochin	29·9 2	E	M	88·2	77·1	85	..	21·74	+6·54
Bangalore	29·906	W	7	93·7	70·8	71	..	2·08	—3·88
Secunderabad	29·831	N W	11	106·7	72·9	50	0·05	0·06	—3·16
Masuliptm.	29·748	W N W	9	107·7	80·1	80	..	0·55	—8·19
Bellary	29·874	Calm.	11	106·5	76·9	59	..	1·11	—2·01
Cuddapah	29·857	S W	...	108·3	85·0	45	..	0·57	—6·86
Madras	29·797	W	15	94·7	82·6	57	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·862	S W	6	94·3	73·3	72	..	3·92	—3·97
Trichinopoly	29·823	W N W	6	102·1	81·3	60	..	5·61	—7·30
Negapatam	29·814	S W	9	97·5	79·8	69	..	35·14	+1·53
Colombo	29·915	S S W	4	86·5	77·0	78	..	54·19	+13·59

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen slowly at Trichinopoly and Negapatam, but has risen in other districts. The rise has been brisk to rapid almost everywhere except at Rajkot, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Madras, where it has been moderate or slight. Readings are highest in Mysore, Ceylon, and off the Malabar Coast and lowest in the Indus Valley. The baric gradients are very steep to the eastwards of long. 78° and also in Sind, Gujarat, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana, and moderate or slight in other places. The barometer reads slightly in excess of the mean at Akola, Bombay, Sholapur, and Bellary, and more or less in defect in other places. Winds on the West Coast have now only a feeble cyclonic circulation and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Raipur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa and Secunderabad. Ratnagiri, Karwar, Secunderabad, Khandwa and Raipur report a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Neemuch, 24 at Rajkot and Khanwa, 20 at Secunderabad, 18 at Amraoti, 16 at Bombay and Indore, 14 at Nagpur, and 12 at Deesa. Except at Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, and Surat, the maximum temperature exceeds the normal average everywhere. The highest maximum was (116°) at Jacobabad. Nights are rather cool at Sholapur, Mangalore, Cochin, Bellary, Secunderabad and Jubulpore, and generally hot in other places. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Belgaum (69°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies more or less cloudy in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Light rain has fallen at Secunderabad. The isobars indicate that the storm off the West Coast has moved far out into the Arabian Sea and still continues to move in a west-north-westerly direction. They also show disturbed weather conditions to the eastwards of Masulipatam in the Bay where the baric gradients are step and strong winds probable. The baric gradients off the West Coast, also between Karwar and Karachi, are very steep, and strong winds are probably blowing there. The winds on the West Coast will now decrease in force and rain is not probable on the Malabar Coast as the weather to the eastwards of Masulipatam and in the Arabian Sea is disturbed.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE PROSPECTS OF SILVER AND OF SILVER SECURITIES.

The following article in *Money* is interesting just now, though it will be observed that some of the writer's anticipations, concerning American legislation, have been strangely disappointed by subsequent occurrences in Washington:—

We venture to think that the lowest has been touched, or that, at all events, if there is a further break it will quickly be followed by a considerable reaction. In the first place, it is as certain as anything can be that the fall in price must close several of the mines. The more costly mines were opened on the passing of the [redacted] American Act in 1890, and have been adding [redacted] production. But, perhaps, half the mines [redacted] produce silver at 45d. an ounce, [redacted] that this week the price [redacted] said, of course, that [redacted] a shilling an [redacted] mines [redacted] all efforts [redacted] and again in the [redacted] and to return to the [redacted] much surprised, indeed, if [redacted] long that in dropping his Free C[redacted] only preparing for a fresh move. But [redacted] Party is rallied, and if a new Silver Bill is [redacted] courage will revive once more, and the present [redacted] quotation will not last very long. Lastly, it is certain that the Indian export trade is being greatly stimulated by the fall, and India, therefore, will soon be in a position to buy silver more freely.

The fall unfortunately adds to the many influences unfavourably affecting business generally. The mining industry of the United States is obviously and directly injured, and that reacts upon the American Stock Markets. Again, the Lancashire cotton trade is seriously injured. Our cotton spinners have for years past been complaining that the depreciation of silver was acting as a bonus upon the export of Indian yarn from Bombay, and that, therefore, it was favouring the Bombay spinners at the expense of Lancashire. The sudden rise in silver two years ago took away this bonus, but once more Bombay is favoured and Lancashire is injured. It is clear that if the present low price of silver were to continue, Bombay would drive Lancashire out of the Chinese market, the Bombay industry would grow quickly and at an extraordinary rate, and important markets would be lost to our own country. But if Lancashire is placed at a great disadvantage in the competition with Bombay, then the production of Lancashire will be reduced, wages will fall, and workpeople will be thrown out of employment, while it is only too probable that many manufacturers will be involved in difficulties. It stands to reason, however, that this cannot go on very long without increasing the imports of silver into India. If, for example, India is able to export to Europe more tea and cotton and wheat than she otherwise would be; if, that is to say, she is given an advantage, because of the low exchange, in competing with gold-using countries like the United States, and if at the same time she is given an advantage in the markets of the Far East in competing with Lancashire, let us say, and generally with European manufacturers, then it is evident that the wealth of India must increase, that wages must rise, that the currency of the country must expand, and that consequently the Indian demand for silver must augment. The first result will be to send up the price of silver, the second to lessen the advantage which India gets from the depreciation of silver, and consequently to put her more on a level with her European and American competitors. Lastly, the fall in silver has naturally caused a sharp fall in silver securities. Owing to the crisis through which we have been passing, to the decline in trade, and to the financial difficulties of so many foreign countries, the tendency has been for prices on the Stock Exchange to give way, and holders, therefore, during the past two years have been heavy sufferers. The fall in silver securities thus aggravates a position already uncomfortable. But if our view of the situation is correct, if the fall in silver of the past week or so is exaggerated, because largely due to the discouragement of American operators through the defeat of the Free Coinage Bill; if, further, the Silver Party in America may be reckoned upon to make fresh efforts to rehabilitate the metal; and if, lastly, the advantages given to India by the fall must result in increasing the Indian demand for silver—then before very long there is sure to be a recovery in the price, and that will bring with it a recovery in the price of all silver securities.

Even at the present rate of exchange, and at the present quotation, Four per Cent. Rupee Paper—to take the highest type of these securities—yields about 3⅔ per cent.—not a bad return for the obligations of a Government with such credit as that of India. The Three per Cent. Sterling Indian Stock is, roughly, about the price of Consols; but the Four per Cent. Rupee Paper yields nearly ⅔ per cent. more; this is, say at the price of 77, and taking the rupee to be worth no more than 1s. 3d. of our money. If there were to be a rise of only a penny in the rupee, which would not be a very extraordinary rise, that would mean a very marked increase in the yield of Rupee Paper, and consequently a very considerable advance in the price. A rise from 1s.3d. to 1s. 4d. is a rise of about 7½ per cent. But only two or three weeks ago the Indian Finance Minister estimated in his Budget that the India Council would be able to sell its bills in London during the coming twelve months at an average rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee. Assuming for the moment that the estimate is realised, it would be a rise in the price of the rupee of about 7½ per cent., and, therefore, a rise in the yield of Four per Cent. Rupee Paper of proportionately as much. Taking all the facts, then, it seems to us an excellent time at which to lay in stock so as to advantageously average the price. The Four per Cent. Rupee Paper in August, 1890, was 90½. There has been a fall in the interval, therefore, of about 13½, and it may safely be predicted that there will be another swing of the pendulum before long. Although it is by no means probable that the 1890 quotation will soon be repeated, it is safe to say that there will be a recovery. And what is true of Rupee Paper is true, more or less, of all silver securities.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 23rd April, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coachin Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
Total..	Rs. 1,87,739	Rs. 10,03,918	Rs. 3,949	Rs. 11,95,606
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles..	..	..	..	13,74,049

Decrease.......... Rs. 1,78,443.

A message wired for the *Pioneer* to Brindisi the day after the mail left London, was conveyed on the steamer with the mails, and gave an account of the University Boat Race:—The boat race was rowed in perfect weather, in the presence of an enormous and enthusiastic crowd. Cambridge started favourites at 5 to 4 on; but little betting was done. Oxford won the toss and chose the Middlesex station. With an excellent start, Oxford got a slight advantage, but as soon as the crews steadied to work Cambridge took a slight lead. Oxford pulling a long steady stroke gradually forged ahead, and when the first mile was completed led by three quarters of a length. From this point the race was virtually over. Cambridge frequently spurted pluckily, but could not lessen the gap. Their rowing was very ragged compared with Oxford's, who rowed a long stroke with machine-like regularity. At Barnes, Oxford led by a length, and taking things quietly to the end won easily by about two lengths. Time—19 min. 21 secs.; the fastest on record. All the records between intermediate points were beaten. The Oxford crew averaged four pounds and a-half heavier per man than Cambridge.

The trial at the Sessions Court at Pondicherry of the prisoners concerned in the election disturbances on the 6th February last, when Monsieur Gaebele, a candidate, was shot at and severely beaten, commenced on Monday. Six of the accused, four natives and two Eurasians, have been committed to take their trial on a charge of homicide. Monsieur Pierre Gaston, a Vakil of the High Court, who was the opposing candidate to M. Gaebele, defends the prisoners.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, Sole Agent for Basel Mission Hand-made Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at Manufactory prices.

RECEIVED LADIES' COMPANIONS, with Musical Boxes, etc., Rs. 40 and Rs. 50.—STEFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RAJAH SHAVING BOX.—Just received a new Consignment. Each Box contains a superior Razor, a Shaving Stick and a nice Shaving Brush, Each Re 1-8. Special terms to Trade.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.—Fresh Batch of WALERS, comprising pair of Brown Carriage Horses, 16 hands, 1 inch, and pair of Greys; also two weight carrying COBS.—At R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.—An Illustrated Monthly Record in connection with the Society of the Propagation of the Faith. Annual Subscription, including postage, Rs. 3.—CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Admiral Robinson's Valuable Furniture, best Electroplate, Rich Glass and Crockery, etc., at Marine Lines, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

EXPERIENCED CLERK, WANTED; must be able to keep Accounts. Apply "X," care of "Bombay Gazette."

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J.," care of this Office.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 3-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HAMMERED IRON STANDARD LAMPS, (Black with Copper) Just received from England a large consignment of Hammered Iron Table, Wall, Hanging and Standard Lamps.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE SHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TO MILLOWNERS and MANAGERS.—A choice Stock of BRASS GOODS from the celebrated Sydney Smith and Sons, Nottingham, as Vacuum Gauges, Cocks, Lubricators, &c., &c., FOR SALE, at MARTIN COHEN and Co., 9, Marine Street, Fort.

BEAUTIFUL INLAID MARBLE ORNAMENTS, Moradabad, Cashmere Brass and Copper Wares, Fine Arts, Brilliant Charming Garnet Necklaces, Mechanical Toys in great variety. To be seen at O'NEAL and Co., Apollo Street.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings and Offices.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sabba (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

PIANO.—FINISHING LESSONS by a Professor of Music from the Conservatoire de Bruxelles. For terms, which are moderate, apply "SEMPER CRESCENDO," care of this Office.

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 28 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

FOR SALE.—A DOG-CART by Windover of London, suited for a horse, 15 to 16 hands, nearly new, and in perfect order. Landed in December last from England, and cost £50 in London. Price Rs. 500. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PISTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG, AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10". Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed, 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Sur.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Lawrie, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greene, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in very case. F. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

STEEL BOILERS, LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRONWORKS, BOMBAY.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON, HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London. Consignments of Produce received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld., OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY, AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR, PHOTOGRAPHER TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY, AWARDED FOURTEEN MEDALS, INCLUDING TWO CHAMPIONSHIP GOLD MEDALS CHALLENGE SILVER CUP, AND SEVERAL DIPLOMAS FOR ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY,

Together with Certificates for Ordinary and Honours' Grade Examinations in Technique and Science of Photography in Lighting and Posing, Re-Touching, &c.

MR. BHEDWAR begs to state that his STUDIO, constructed on Scientific principles, IS NOW OPEN, And he has much confidence in inviting an Inspection of his work.

HOURS OF BUSINESS: 8·30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad. PRICE ..... Rs. 6. Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SCUTCHERS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m.—

Four single beater scutchers of 1875, by Platt Brothers, for 40" cards. Two with Lord's Regulators and two without them.

The above are in good working order, and can be seen at the Mills at Coorla.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

24 bales grey shirtings.
13 " Turkey red twist,
3 cases white handkerchiefs.
10 " white longcloth.
About 130 reams brown papers.
10 drums boiled oil.
10 " imitation boiled oil.
1 bale grey dhooties.
On account and at the risk of Gordhundass Vithuldass.

E S & Co., 1293 / 2354-2365-36—3 cases colored bordered white dhooties.
S L B

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 28, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27.

AN advance of ⅛d. per oz. was established in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 39 13-16d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were one per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per Cents, at £68¾ and £65⅞, respectively. In New York also Silver was higher, say ⅛ cent, at 87 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Consols on London remained at 96⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108. The market rates of discount were as before the late holidays at 1½ per cent., on short London Bills, and 1½ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 96; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·16½.

The improvement of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, gained on Monday, was lost again yesterday, and the market closed quiet, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, with Mid-Americans quoted at 3⅞d., while Arrivals were 1-16d. lower, in all positions, Surats being unchanged in value. The day's Sales were only 5,000 bales, without any East Indians; and the Imports were 28,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, another drop of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 7¼ cents; and July Futures were 11 points lower, at 7·15 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were comparatively heavy at 12,000 bales; and this season's arrivals to date compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	12,000	13,000	4,000
Three days' do.	25,000	33,000	8,400
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,665,000	6,529,000	5,653,100

Only a moderate business has been passing in our local cotton Market to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged with the exception of those for Khandeish, which are Re. 1 per candy lower. Exporters have bought 1,400 bales, consisting of 700 bales of Broach, at Rs. 180-3; 300 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 156; 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 165; 150 Pachora, at Rs. 157; and 50 Bhownugger, at Rs. 167; while the Mills have taken 1,200 Dharwar, at Rs. 165¼; and 125 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 163 per candy.

WHEAT has been in no better demand for export, and a small business has again been done in a quiet market, while prices have further declined half to one anna per cwt., to our quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-5-6	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	5-4-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	4-13-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-9-6	"
Hard Yellow.....	"	5-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	5-0-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-15-0	"

SEEDS have again been taken to moderate extent by exporters in a steady market, but no further change has taken place in rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,886	bales.
Wheat.....	70,809	cwts.
Linseed	17,069	"
Rapeseed	15,760	"
Gingelly	1,684	"
Poppyseed	4,722	"
Groundnuts	851	"
Castorseed	2,532	"

FREIGHTS are a shade weaker. Business has been done for Liverpool, for prompt shipment of Wheat and Seeds, at 16s. per ton; for Hamburg, also prompt shipment, at 18s. 3d. for Cotton; and for Antwerp and Hull, May shipment, of Wheat and Seeds, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm again in sympathy with the slight advance in the value of Silver in both the ruling markets as noted above, with the exception of one Bank buying three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 13-32d., which, however, very soon got filled up at the rate, and the quotation then became general at 1s. 3 7-16d., at which, however, very little more came out. Meantime, in the absence of demand for Bank remittance, rates rose 1-32d., to 1s.3⅛d. for Telegraphic, ready and forward, at which business was done, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 3 7-32d. to ¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 7-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·62½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very firm and advancing to-day, and a further rise of 3-16 per cent., in rates for Fours has taken place, our closing quotations this evening being 107 13-16 for cash and Friday's settlement, and 107⅞ for the 30th May account; the other denomination being still quoted at 104½, nominal.

SHARES.—We note an advance of Rs. 10 in Central India, Connaught, and Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 15, in Empress, and Howard and Bullough; and of Rs. 20 in James Greaves at our revised quotations. Following the payment of the Sholapore Mill Fire Loss by the Insurance Offices on Monday, the shares of this Mill have advanced Rs. 60 per share. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 1,006¼.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 26.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, APRIL 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

ADEN, APRIL 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca sailed this evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thibet (extra), arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera.....	3½
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight...	⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account.....	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	68½
4½ per cent. "	65½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 108	
Bar Silver	39 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Pressure is decreasing slowly in South Carnatic, briskly in Peshawar, and it has increased elsewhere; the rise being generally brisk to rapid. Readings are high in the Bay and on the west of the Peninsula, while a moderate depression exists over the west of Bengal, and a deep depression near Peshawar. Winds are variable in the Peninsula, westerly across the central parts of the country, southerely in lower Bengal, and easterly in the north side of the Gangetic plain, and cyclonic in the Punjab, the force being fresh to strong very generally. Temperature has fallen in the north-east of India and on the Bombay coast, and risen elsewhere; briskly in the Punjab. The mean temperature is above the normal in all provinces. Light rain has fallen in Darjeeling, Burrisal and Secunderabad. Moderate rain is reported from Chittagong and Akyab. Squally and unsettled weather is probable in the north-west of India with, perhaps, rain.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 26.

10 p.m.	81·9

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27.

6 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	89·2
2 p.m.	90·4
4 p.m.	89·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AUSTRALIA.

DEATH.

TRIBE—April 18, at Reumark, Australia, William F Tribe, third son of the Venerable W H Tribe, Archdeacon of Lahore, aged 21 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'CALLAGHAN—April 14, at Kohima, Assam, the wife of J O'Callaghan, Assam Military Police (late Norfolk Regiment), of a son.
WATSON—April 23, at 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the wife of Geo E Watson, of a son.
WELLS—April 23, at 5, Humayon Place, Calcutta, the wife of Irwin S Wells, Hooghly Pilot Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HERDON—COOKE—April 19, at St. Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Rev J B Brunesson, assisted by the Rev E Guildford, John Harris Herdon, Punjab Sugar Works, to Kathleen Jessie, second daughter of the late Charles Richard Cooke, Esq., Educational Dept, Punjab.
LOVEIT—JORDAN—April 23, at St. John's Church, Adelaide, the daughter of Mr and Mrs T H Lovett, B N R, Chickardarpur, to Mr Edward Henry Jordan.
WRIGHT—MEPPEN—April 20, at St. Thomas' Church, Ootacamund, Alexander John Wright, son of Alexander Wright, of Pundalur, S E Wynaad, to Florence Camilla, youngest daughter of G H A Meppen.

DEATHS.

CRAIGIE—April 18, at the Sanitarium, Darjeeling, from dysentery, Henry W Craigie, of Teesta Valley Tea Estate, aged 47.
HUTCHISON—April 16, at Saharunpur, of confluent smallpox, Richard Chisholm Hutchison, Guard, North-Western Railway, born 10th March 1858.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1892.

ONE story is good until another is told, and we should like to hear what Mr. Schnadhorst, the Chief of the Staff to the Liberal party, has to say in answer to Mr. Dadabhai Navroji's account of the way in which the official Liberals have treated him in his candidature for Central Finsbury. As the case is set forth in a pamphlet just issued by Mr. Dadabhai, he seems to have been treated in a way which gives the appearance of hypocrisy to all the kind things that eminent Liberal leaders said about him when Lord Salisbury made a blundering, but not intentionally offensive, reference to his unlucky candidature for Holborn in 1886. The points upon which there can be no conflict of evidence are few, but they are important. It will not be denied by Mr. Schnadhorst that in August, 1888, Mr. Dadabhai was selected by the local Liberal and Radical Association as their candidate for the General Election. Mr. Dadabhai on that occasion had forty-nine votes, a majority of four over the next on the list, Mr. Eve. On Mr. Dadabhai's behalf there is no pretence that the selection was a unanimous one. Before twenty-four hours had passed the Radical *Star* attacked him, and for some weeks that uncompromising exponent of the new Radicalism, which favoured Mr. Eve, did its very best to spoil the chances of the Indian candidate. However, before the month was out Mr. Dadabhai received from Mr. Schnadhorst—unless some one has forged the signature of that Carnot of Gladstonian Liberalism—a letter in which he was urged not to be influenced by the attacks on him, and was told that he had been fairly selected, that it was the duty of the National Liberal Federation to support him, and that he, Mr. Schnadhorst, would do all he could. On the same day Mr. Schnadhorst wrote in the same sense to a common friend, adding that though a Parsee was much handicapped in an English constituency, Mr. Dadabhai would become liked the better he was known, that the decision had been carefully arrived at, and that he would do all he could to support it in every possible way. It is incontestable, therefore, for the written word is on record, that Mr. Dadabhai's candidature had from the first the cordial support of the chief wire-puller of the Gladstonian party. It is possible that Mr. Schnadhorst's account of the next stage in the trasaction may differ from Mr. Dadabhai's, but Mr. Dadabhai is a careful man, whom his friends in Bombay will implicitly trust, and of whom we ourselves say plainly that we never knew him to be wrong in his facts. However, we have Mr. Dadabhai's assertion that when arbitration—presumably between his claims and Mr. Eve's—was talked of Mr. Schnadhorst strongly advised him not to consent to any such course, and when his opponents submitted a proposal for arbitration to a public meeting, the proposal was rejected. There can be no doubt then that up to this point Mr. Schnadhorst recognised the validity of Mr. Dadabhai's selection—a validity so incontestable that in the view of that eminent organizer of elections it would be inadvisable and improper for him to submit his claim to arbitration. In March, 1889, however, a change came over the situation. The party whip, Mr. Arnold Morley, whom Mr. Dadabhai certainly has no reason to thank, asked him to go to arbitration, and Mr. Schnadhorst dutifully said ditto. Mr. Dadabhai, so far as we can make out, has been treated as an exceedingly obstinate gentleman, simply because in 1889 he took the same view of his position and of the obligations arising out of it as Mr. Schnadhorst had taken and had encouraged him to take in 1888. He had been "duly selected" by a decision "carefully arrived at," said Mr. Schnadhorst, and we can understand how it was that he regarded the idea of arbitration upon his right to the nomination as something like arbitrating upon his rights to the watch in his own pocket. However—though perhaps the evidence on that point is less incontestable—Mr. Schnadhorst did at a subsequent period act more nearly in accordance with his original declaration. Mr. Dadabhai assures us that he told the Secretary of the Central Finsbury Liberal and Radical Council that the Council should go on steadily strengthening Mr. Dadabhai's position, assuring him that no new candidate—Mr. Eve had retired at the time—should be encouraged, and promising to keep the road clear and help him when the time came. Later on renewed assurances came to Mr. Dadabhai that he should receive no further opposition from head-quarters. All this, however, seems to have meant nothing. Early last year Mr. Dadabhai's Liberal opponents in Finsbury had found a candidate in Mr. Ford; they were boasting that they had the countenance of the leaders of the Liberal party, and when Mr. Schnadhorst is asked what this means he denies all knowledge of any undertaking to give Mr. Dadabhai the support of the party. Correspondence and interviews followed, the history of which is too long to be set out here. But when it is recorded that in the end Mr. Dadabhai's own letters and the letters of two of his friends were returned unopened it will be seen how careful Mr. Schnadhorst has been to show that he does not mean to be outdone in politeness to a Parsee gentleman, even by Lord Salisbury. And there the matter stands. To us in Bombay it is a small matter that the Liberals have thrown away whatever chance they ever had of gaining a seat in Central Finsbury. But it is clear that a very estimable gentleman in whose public career many of us take sympathetic interest has been gracelessly jockeyed by a party that was once loud in its professions of goodwill towards him. The story is not yet completed, we suppose, but it is not too soon to draw a practical inference or two from it. One is that Mr. Dadabhai, for whom in an enlarged Legislative Council in India there ought to be room for doing useful work, has so little to hope for from English Liberals that it is difficult to understand why he should remain in England waiting until they have shown the reality of their professions. The other is that in the face of the remarkable proof of the good-will of the official Liberals towards an Indian candidate, there could be no greater folly than the wild scheme for sending a party of Indian politicians to England next year, in the belief that either of the English parties may thereby be induced to take an effective interest in Indian affairs. If Indian politicians cannot see from the story of Mr. Dadabhai's experiences in Finsbury that their place is in India and not in England they must be blind indeed.

THE recent explosion of sewer gas—several instances of which have recently occurred, one being fatal—adds a new difficulty to those which stand in the way of cleansing the sewers of the city. Precautions are systematically taken according to the stringent rules laid down with a view to the safety of the men whose disagreeable duty it is to descend into the main sewers to remove the silt which, varying in depth from two or three inches to eighteen, is deposited by the very sluggish current which exists during the greater portion of every twenty-four hours. If the main sewers were fairly full, or even half full, the scouring force of the mass would prevent the accumulation of silt or, at all events, reduce it considerably. Unfortunately the drainage system in Bombay has not as yet been more than half completed, and the consequence is that the main sewers which were intended to be subject to more or less constant scour are seldom scoured at all. In the Fort, where the scour is considerable, there has been no silting for five years. When the tide serves sea-water is let in for flushing the other main sewers, but this resource is too intermittent to be of much service. As soon as provision is made to bring into the city in larger mains the abundant supply of water now at hand the sewers can be systematically flushed. Meanwhile the practice of sending men down into the sewers is indispensable. The precautions hitherto taken have been chiefly directed to secure the cleansers from the danger arising from the presence of carbonic acid gas. The rules lay down that no one is to descend into a sewer until the six nearest manholes have been kept open for several hours, and a lighted candle let down in an open lantern, and the quality of the air tested by litmus paper kept down five minutes. All these regulations were duly complied with on the 15th instant before a labourer, named Deano Hoondi, descended quite willingly into the sewer in Churnee Road. According to the rules a rope was attached to him under the armpits, so that he might be raised up at once if the air proved dangerously foul. The candle in the open lantern had been burning below for fifteen minutes, and air had been pumped into the sewer for ten minutes; there was no evidence of danger. But to make good his footing the man disturbed the silt of the bottom of the sewer, and thus gave vent to a volume of carburetted hydrogen which exploded on contact with the light. The unfortunate man was at once lifted out of the sewer, but he died in a few hours from the injuries received. The evidence of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, went to show that as long as there is a deposit the lurking danger from carburetted hydrogen must exist. Even with regular flushing silt must accumulate; and in the hot weather especially decomposition with the consequent generation of gases is rapid. The test of the lighted candle in an open lantern intended to provide against the suspected presence of carbonic acid gas is a source of danger to men in the drains, for the disturbance of the silt may disengage the explosive gas. Consequently the Davey lamp is now being used, so as to guard against the risk of explosion. For the better ventilation of the sewers during the process of cleansing, Mr. James, the Acting Assistant Executive Engineer, is devising large fans and enlarging the manholes. Dr. Weir stated very truly that the old sewers which were provided with more openings were less dangerous to those descending into them than the new, which are ventilated by shafts placed two hundred feet apart. This system has the approval of Mr. Baldwin Latham, who concurs in the opinion, which is now generally accepted, that the more air gets into contact with sewage the greater is the air pollution of a city. It is certain that the open gratings in the centre of streets and roads created a dangerous nuisance, and rendered the neighbouring houses insanitary and almost uninhabitable. No doubt the open gratings diminished the danger which under the new system attends the process of cleansing. There seems to be urgent need of providing against the special evils of the new system. This might be done by turning the neighbouring gas lamps to account to draw off and consume the foul gases at present imprisoned in the main sewers. There would be no difficulty and not much expense in effecting a connection between the sewers and the lamps by means of small pipes. A somewhat similar device would render the present air-shafts more effective; a few gas-jets in the shafts would largely increase the up-draft and prevent the sewers becoming dangerously charged with explosive gas.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing in London on April 8, speaks of the many symptoms which indicate the approach of the General Election. The prevailing impression is that the dissolution will take place in June or July. If it be deferred until the close of the year there will be an outcry if the voters on the new register be left out in the cold. But an enabling Act passed to make the new register operative before the 1st January would chiefly profit the Opposition, and Mr. Balfour derides the idea of such Quixotism. If the appeal to the country be made earlier, no capital can be made out of a refusal to legislate for the advantage of those who have been placed this year on the register. Still there are many reasons why, other things being equal, the Ministry should leave well alone and go on as long as they can. "I was struck," writes our correspondent, "with a portent this morning in the first leader of the *Times*. Speaking of the separatist leader the leading journal said: 'Mr. Gladstone never appears to greater advantage than when dealing with matters which concern the dignity of the assemblage he has long adorned. His speech last night was admirable in matter and form.'" Ye gods and little fishes! Who could have expected Printing House Square to speak in this key of the "discredited politician" on whom it has been pouring the vials of its wrath for the last six years. Yet after all this is not a more remarkable indication of the way the wind is setting than the first page article in this week's *World* on, "Mild Political Weather." "Mr. Gladstone has a perfectly dramatic sense of what the demeanour of a leader of the Opposition should be, who expects, before a year is gone, to be Prime Minister. He is carefully, and even ostentatiously, going through the passage from a position of greater freedom and less responsibility to one of greater responsibility and less freedom. He is gradually letting down the Radical enthusiasts whom for five years he has been screwing up. The tactics which he pursued in 1885 are repeated in 1892. Then Mr. Gladstone was anxious to let his political moderation be known to all men. He is preparing for the transition from the revolutionary leader of Opposition to the Constitutional First Minister of the Crown." These pronouncements are remarkable, coming from the *Times* and the *World*. But there is nothing in them to induce the men in possession to hasten a denouement, and therefore we shall be not in the least surprised if the chapter of accidents defer the next General Election till 1893. If it be possible to delay the appeal to the constituencies until November, as every one admits that it is, there is no reason why it should not be postponed to the following Whitsuntide. This would defer the possibility of a catastrophe for a year.

Now that the Lords of the Admiralty have reached the penultimate stage of the completion of their naval defence programme, and are, as the First Lord says, in the throes of incubating a new and large programme for the next five years, the declarations at the recent meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects come opportunely. So much has been said, and with so much force, as to the unreadiness of our Navy and its manifold defects that it is reassuring to find the Admiralty authorities do not plead guilty to every count in the indictment, but on the whole make out a very good case for themselves. It is necessary to remember that in embarking on their Naval Defensive Programme, the Admiralty really were making a very bold plunge. They commenced building seventy ships when not a single design had been completed, and, of course, with no means of computing the fluctuations in prices which occurred during the time involved. So great have been the advances made in the department of marine engineering, that in the construction of vessels undertaken in this great programme, vast unforeseen additions, had to be made, and as is claimed for them, vessels of war have now a motive power and radius of action and power of concentration which at the outset were deemed impossible. Lord George Hamilton defended the building policy of the Admiralty, and Mr. W. H. White, the Assistant Controller of the Navy and Director of Naval Construction, endeavoured, not without a large measure of success, to demonstrate the general efficiency of our ships in general and the excellence of their construction in particular. It is, according to his idea, a mistake to put too much trust in the sensational criticism which from time to time makes such attractive reading in magazines and newspapers, and he quoted the results of the casualty to the Victoria as the best proof of the accuracy of the principles on which warships are now constructed. At the meeting Naval Architects generally were disposed to admit that the active criticism of the press had a useful tendency, and it was also pointed out that whereas it was at one time a fact that vessels had to wait for guns, the guns were now ready before the vessels, and no delay now occurred. Defects as they revealed themselves were promptly remedied, and it would have been excusable had the Director of Construction quoted the failures of other nations as an off-set against our own. He might too have cited the example of the latest scientific achievement of the American naval architects—a paragon of perfection on paper, a phenomenal failure afloat, refusing to remain upright in the water. He might also have referred to the report of the foreign experts who after an inspection of our latest completed vessel declared her the most perfect warship ever constructed. But the naval architects were content to set straight the inaccuracies which had been recorded to their discredit, and to prove that after all the Navy is not so very black as it is painted.

THE Oriental Life Assurance Society was so prominently before the public last year that we need make no apology for calling attention in these columns to the account of its operations in 1891, which was given at the annual meeting last week. The results of the year's working seem calculated to make the shareholders forget that the Company last year had a defaulting cashier, and the large amount of new business tells its own tale. More than two thousand four hundred new proposals were made, covering assurances exceeding three-quarters of a crore, and of these 1,799 policies, representing an aggregate of Rs. 53,23,000, were completed and issued during the year, the new annual premia, less debts, amounting to Rs. 2,36,790. At the end of the year the total number of open policies on the books of the Company was 11,691, representing an aggregate of nearly three and a-half crores, realizing in annual premia Rs. 14,78,111. The funds of the Company, which at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 49,35,128, increased by the end of the year to Rs. 57,84,897, and the income for the year was Rs. 16,51,409, to meet an expenditure of under seven and a-half lakhs. One fact very creditable to the management should be noted, namely, the economy with which the Company is worked, the expenses of management last year having been a lakh and thirty thousand rupees below the twenty per cent. of premia income which the deed of constitution fixes as the maximum for expenses of management. These last year came to a little over thirteen per cent., a rate, we believe, much lower than any company of the same age has been able to work at. The Oriental was the pioneer company in India on its own lines, and its rapid development is an interesting feature in the history of life assurance in India.

THE death, from the effect of wounds inflicted by a panther, of Lieutenant A. L. Harris, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is reported. The unfortunate officer had gone out from Hingoli on a shooting expedition, and was following up a wounded panther, when the brute suddenly sprang out from the long grass at close quarters, seized him by the left forearm and threw him down. He was saved from this critical position by Duffadar Lal Mir Khan, of his regiment, who pluckily seized the panther and pulled him off, though severely bitten in the encounter. Lieutenant Harris was able to ride back to Hingoli, but next day blood poisoning set in, and he died some days afterwards, much regretted not only by all ranks in his regiment, where he was greatly liked, but by all with whom he had come in contact. The deceased officer served through the Soudan Campaign of 1884-85 with great distinction.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANARCHIST TRIALS IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 26.

The trial of Ravachol and four of his abettors commenced to-day. The proceedings passed off quietly. Ravachol n arrated how he managed the explosions.

The Public Prosecutor in his address demanded that a verdict free from all pity for the prisoners be found.

THE SENTENCE ON THE PARIS ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, April 27.

The trial of Ravachol and his four abettors has been concluded. Ravachol and Simon have been sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the remainder of the prisoners have been acquitted.

THE RAVACHOL TRIAL.

Later.

The jury, in the trial of Ravachol and his colleagues, found extenuating circumstances, and hence the light sentence passed upon them.

The public is highly indignant at the cowardice displayed by the jury.

ANARCHIST ARRESTS IN BERLIN AND ROME.

LONDON, April 27.

Twenty Anarchists were arrested in Berlin yesterday.

Some of the Anarchist leaders in the Rome Provinces have also been arrested.

RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

A Customs Union is about to be concluded beween Russia and Bokhara.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

The Honorable Patrick Nugent has been committed to stand his trial for an indecent assault on a girl in a railway carriage on the Brighton line. The accused strongly denies the charge.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ON SILVER COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

President Harrison, in a message to the Senate regarding the Silver Conference, says he believes that the full use of silver as a coin metal will promote the prosperity of the people, and he, therefore, will lose no opportunity to secure the largest use of silver.

THE SONAPET GOLD MINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

The rumours regarding the mismanagement in connection with the working of the Sonapet Gold Company are the subject of a letter just published by the managing agents, Messrs. Heilgers and Co., who allege that the manager at the Mine in collusion with Quillet and the employes of the agents has for many months been cooking the reports and accounts. Mr. Quillet is also charged with "salting" the Mine, and bringing gold from Calcutta for the purpose. Private correspondence between the parties has been discovered which is alleged to show the existence of a long-continued course of treachery and deceit. Both have been summarily dismissed It is right to add that according to the opinion of legal authorities here the parties in question are not guilty of any offence under the Penal Code.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. BENGAL.

A marine court-of-enquiry was held to-day to enquire into the stranding of the s. s. Bengal. The chief officer, Mr. Deane, was the only witness examined. The Court then closed its enquiry and framed charges against him for negligent navigation. He was in charge of the vessel when she went ashore, the captain having died on the voyage. His trial has been fixed for Monday.

A SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Monday a collision occurred on the Maharajahpur station. An up mixed train, through the fault of the pointsman, turned on to the siding, where a goods train was standing. The shock was not very great, but six passengers were hurt, one of them very severely.

FAMINE IN THE HILLS BEYOND SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

Great distress is reported in the hills beyond Simla owing to the scarcity of food-supplies. Grain is very dear, and there is no reserve.

HASHIM ALI.

It is believed that Hashim Ali, finding his efforts to disturb the peace of the Black Mountain quite futile, will, like many other border leaders, seek to make terms with the Indian Government. He is reported to be in great distress.

ARTILLERY PRACTICES.

It is satisfactory to learn, says the *Pioneer*, that the Artillery Practice during the season has been exceptionally good. Horse Artillery have quite rehabilitated themselves, while the results secured with the 12-pounder breech-loader are excellent all round.

SIKKIM AFFAIRS.

Further details from Sikkim state that the Raja in attempting his flight into Thibet was obliged to cross into Nepalese territory, where a company of Nepalese troops took him prisoner. The Raja, it appears, experienced severe weather in crossing the passes with the Rani and his young children, one infant dying from the effects of the cold. The Raja had to leave his baggage behind, the coolies refusing to carry it over the Sikkim frontier. There is no present intention of strengthening the Gnatong garrison in Sikkim. The Bengal Government have not applied for troops, and the whole country is perfectly quiet, the Raja's flight having caused no excitement.

MADRAS WEEKLY SEASON REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 27.

The official season report says that despite rain in some districts the agriculture outlook in the affected area remains unaltered. Showers have improved the water-supply in some places, but water is very scanty, if not absolutely unprocurable, in many unfavored spots. The scarcity of fodder is also increasing. The number employed on relief-work aggregate 61,000 against 54,000 during the last week. The disinclination to work by people in the Anantapur district, where H. E. the Governor now is, confirms the report that there are large stocks of grain in their hands.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 8th instant, says :—To judge from the extremely scanty attendance at the meeting of the East India Association on Monday the interest felt in the Councils Bill is not very great. At the outside I suppose there were not more than a score persons present, though a larger room than usual has been engaged in anticipation of a crowded gathering. Mr. Schwann, M.P., presided, and in spite of the beggarly array of empty benches before him, spoke in enthusiastic language about the prominence Indian questions have assumed in the public mind. As usual, he scolded the wicked Anglo-Indian Press, who, with a blindness which must strike Mr. Schwann as extraordinary, have failed to recognise his claims to statesmanship. "I referred," he said in the course of his remarks, "to the English Press : and I am sure that the change which we desire in their view of the matter (Indian reform) will come eventually. I daresay it will take a long time. We know that Rome was not built in a day. The English people are very tenacious of any ideas that are once in their head, and it is very difficult to replace them by others more advanced. Still, I think, it is perfectly evident that Indian questions are in the air. With not only this society but kindred society that does all in its power to bring Indian questions before the public. I have not the slightest doubt that Indian questions will become in a very short time the subject of the day, and questions to which the English people will turn their attention, feeling as they do the immense responsibility which they owe to their 285 millions of fellow-subjects in India. I hope that the Anglo-Indian Press will also do its share in carrying out the noble work of drawing together the English and the Indian people. I think that they miss a noble opportunity, that they might do an immense deal in lessening the acerbity of the differences which will naturally surge to the top in such a huge country as India with its diverse interests and diverse races. I think that they would be doing their duty far more by trying to soften and soothe down those acerbities instead of doing, as a large number of them I am afraid do, inoculate every day the Anglo-Indians with a new virus of antagonism to the people amongst whom they live." Mr. Schwann's speech was not reported : otherwise it might for the credit of Anglo-Indian journalism have been advisable for some one to write to the papers asking the hon. member to mention the names of the "large number" of English journals in India that are engaged "every day" in inoculating the Anglo-Indian community with "a new virus of antagonism to the people amongst whom they live." But, of course, exaggeration is the stock-in-trade of politicians of the Schwann type. The reader of the paper, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, though an ex-official, is almost vehement in his opposition to the Government Bill, the provisions of which he informed his limited audience have aroused in India a feeling of indignation, not unmixed with contempt. Some of his own proposals, I should imagine, will not be received with unmixed pleasure by the average Congress-walla. He would allow all heads of administrative departments to sit in the Council by virtue of their offices. "But there is," he says, "another class of *ex-officio* members whom I should be glad to see admitted to the Council Chamber. The Native Chiefs and Rajas, the Nawabs and the great zemindars—these are the natural leaders of the people, through whom, and with whose co-operation, the Government should strive to rule." Mr. Gladstone's remarks in the debate last week on the Government measure are, I see, described by the *Spectator* as "conciliatory and statesman-like." Probably the London Committee of the Congress, who have so unceremoniously thrown over the indiscreet and impulsive Mr. Hume, might not characterize the speech in those terms. They doubtless recognise after due reflection that in coming to the assistance of Mr. Curzon against the attacks of the Schwanns, and the Seymour Keays, and the Swift, MacNeills, the Grand Old Parliamentary hand, was anxious to get a troublesome question disposed of before the General Election. If he comes into power after the dissolution, and is asked by the Congress party to satisfy their demands, it will be quite easy for him to put them off if Viscount Cross's Bill has been placed on the Statute Book.

A propos of the communication published in the *Times* of the 2nd inst. from Messrs. W. S. Caine, Dadabhai Nowroji, W. S. B. M'Laren, M.P., C. E. Schwann, M.P., and J. E. Ellis, M.P., and J. Adam the terms of the protest have excited some surprise not unmixed with merriment. That these soft-spoken gentlemen should characterise their offending colleague's language as "wild," and his conclusions as "unjustifiable" suggests so far at least as one or two of the signatories are concerned the insolence of the pot in applying to the kettle a word once used by the Marquis of Salisbury on a celebrated occasion. Whatever may be the effect of Mr. Hume's letter on the fortunes of the Congress in India it is hardly likely that he and his amors can continue to work together. Mr. Hume—perhaps unfortunately for the movement with which he is so prominently identified—is hardly the man to retire into private life, because it is the wish if it is the wish of Messrs. Caine and Schwann that he should do so.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., has given such mortal offence to the Indians here that nothing will satisfy them short of a public meeting in Exeter Hall to protest against the language used by him in the discussion already referred to. It is not only the Bengalees who object so much to his description of their race, but representatives of all the leading native communities signed the letter, which appeared in some of the London papers at the end of last week, and a Parsee, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, is to take the chair to-night. They cannot send for Mr. Maclean and admonish him as his "Falstaffian friend" Mr. Maclure was admonished by the Speaker of the House of Commons yesterday ; all they can do is to pass a resolution holding him up to the contempt of all mankind for attempting the rash task of preferring an indictment against a people. But our young native friends intend to use their meeting this evening not only as a protest against Mr. Maclean's unflattering estimate of the Bengalees, but they will take the opportunity of directing attention to what they consider the deficiencies of the Councils Bill now before Parliament. I understand that the examinations in which so many of these gentlemen are interested are now in progress. Let us hope that their excursions into politics will not unfit them to satisfy the examiners' test. Mr. Maclean from a letter that appeared in the *Globe* on Monday evening does not seen to be trembling in his shoes as might have been expected considering what is before him. He actually aggravates his offence by quoting from Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings the historian's description of the Bengalee. Mr. Maclean concludes his communication as follows :—"If we enable this effeminate untrustworthy race by means of an adroit manipulation of the elective principle contained in the Kimberley clause"—notice this characteristic sneer at the Government—"of Lord Cross's Bill to obtain the balance of power in the Legislative Council of India the fighting races of India to whom we so largely depend for the protection of the Empire will spit upon and spurn our rule. When such a catastrophe is brought within the range of possibility it seems to me to be the duty of a member of Parliament to speak out even at the risk of hurting the feelings of the amiable gentleman whose wrath I have aroused."

General Charles Hervey's book, giving some of his experiences as a former head of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co. The work, which will be entitled "Some Records of Crime," is to appear in a few weeks.

The East India Officers' Bill as sent down from the Lords has been printed. It is proposed to add, in Committee, the following words, "and any such officer shall receive for the period of his absence from India such part of his salary and, when his presence in England is required on public grounds, such expenses in his voyage from and to India as the Secretary of State in Council shall direct." Another addition is to be made providing that the holder of a temporary membership of Council shall be entitled to such salary and emoluments during his continuance in such office as the Governor-General in Council shall direct.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The annual meeting of the members of the Bombay Art Society was held yesterday evening in the Art School. Mr. J. Griffiths occupied the chair. The Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest produced the statement of accounts, which was adopted. The Hon. Mr. Birdwood was appointed Chairman of the Committee for the ensuing year. Mr. Griffiths was appointed Vice-President, Mr. Uloth and Mr. Forrest were appointed honorary secretary and treasurer, respectively, while the Committee consisted of the following gentlemen :—Mr. Parsons, Mr. James Jardine, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Terry, Mr. Wimbridge, Mr. Mant, Mr. Wadia, Mr. J. N. Tata, Mr. Phipson, Mr. E.B. Carrol, and Mr. Stevens. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The Punjab was last week much the hottest part of India. With the exception of Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, every station in the Punjab on the 20th registered a maximum in shade over 110° : and in all the rest of India only two other stations, Jhansi and Agra, reached that figure. Jacobabad in Sind, however, which is generally well up in the running for heat, was one of the few stations which sent no record that day ; perhaps the thermometer burst. Sirsa was the hottest station in India with 115·4° in the shade. On Saturday evening rain fell at Lahore and other places.

The indigo industry of the North-West Provinces has declined rather seriously during the kharif season of 1891. The area under crop was 252,000 acres, as compared with 321,000 acres in 1890, the falling off being ascribed to the low prices at which the North-West indigo has been selling in Calcutta for the past few years. This state of things has led to the closing of many factories.

A few sporting young Nawabs of Hyderabad made up a little *shikar* party the other day and betook them selves to Tondur, on the Hyderabad-Wadi section of the Nizam's Railway and shot a tigress and captured five young cubs. The latter they took into Hyderabad secured in a packing case. While on the platform two of them got out, but were secured at last, and are now caged in the grounds of one of the city mansions.

The latest intelligence from Mr. McCabe is dated the 21st instant, when the Lalhai Raja with forty-two of his family and followers surrendered. Mr. McCabes's intention was to return to Lalbura on Saturday, and proceed thence to Bungteya with the object of crushing the rising in Eastern Lushailand. On the whole operations seem to be proceeding as satisfactorily as the nature of the warfare and the character of the country admit. Supplies for the Fort White column, now on its way to the Lushai Hills, are being pushed up from Chittagong to Lungleh. Telegraphic communication between Demagiri and Lungleh has now been restored.

Now that Mr. P. C. Taskar, who was detained for several years in Kabul against his will—on account of some business hitch between his firm and the Amir—has been allowed to return to India, the Government will, the Lahore paper thinks, be able to learn from him details regarding the other British Indians reported to be unjustly imprisoned in Kabul without trial. Mr. Taskar was only one of several persons whose names were given by our Kabul correspondent ; and, indeed, he was better off than the others, for while he was only detained, they are alleged to have been imprisoned.

The total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 16th April was 251, against 290 and 350 in the two preceeding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 23. There were 49 deaths from cholera, against 81 and 102 in the two preceding weeks : the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were 10 deaths from tetanus, against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 89 and 14 respectively, against 94 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·0 per mille per annum, against 27·7, the mean of the last five years.

After sunset, Venus is now a splendid object in the western sky. This peerless planet among the host of heaven is now of a dazzling brilliancy and casts a clear shadow. On the 29th instant she will be at her greatest elongation, *i. e.*, at a greater distance from the sun as viewed from the earth, and will be long in setting. Looked through a telescope, she now presents the form of a half moon. She will pass into the crescent form and grow thinner and thinner, but at the same time she will increase in brilliancy, for she will come nearer to the earth til she attains her greatest brilliancy on the 2nd June. From that time she will begin to diminish in brilliancy, her crescent will begin to grow thinner, and will finally disappear when she passes on July 9 into inferior conjunction with the sun. After that she will reappear as a morning star.

The East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending 16th April, were Rs. 11,12,421-2-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,36,728-5-11. Increase, Rs. 75,692-12-1. Earnings from 1st January, 1892, to 16th April, 1892, Rs. 1,52,24,917-4-5. From 1st January, 1891, to 18th April, 1891, Rs. 1,56,05,211-13-0. Decrease, Rs. 3,80,294-8-7. Miles open for week ending 16th April, 1892, 1,552¾. Corresponding week last year, 1,525½. Increase 27¼. Per mile open for week ending 16th April, 1892, Rs. 716-6-9. Corresponding week last year Rs. 679-9-7. Increase, Rs. 36-13-2.

The Queen has been much pressed to return to England from the Riviera through Germany, in order that Her Majesty may visit the Grand Duke of Hesse at Darmstadt, and have a meeting there with the Empress Frederick, with the object of settling various private matters. It has been suggested that the Queen should hold a family council at Darmstadt, but a homeward journey through Germany would involve much expense and fatigue.

An amusing story is told by the *Figaro* of the Marquis de Mores, who recently was successful principal in another duel—it is difficult to say how many he has fought. The narrator of the story was dining at the Maison Doree with a stockbroker, a well-to-do fellow, who cuts a very presentable figure in Parisian life. While the couple were engaged with their fish, the Marquis de Mores entered, and favoured the stockbroker with a most affable bow, to which the man of money responded with an almost contemptuous nod. "How is it," asked his companion, in amazement, "that you dare affront such a man—the most inveterate fire-eater in Paris?" "Ah, *mon ami*," replied the broker placidly, "six months ago I should not have ventured to do it, but now it is different. If the Marquis were to challenge me, he knows that I should post him on the Bourse for the sum he owes me. I am quite safe until he pays me, which will be I hope—never. *C'est tout!*"

With reference to the marriage of Sir Edward Watkin, it may be interesting to state that Lady Ingram Watkin is not eighty-one, but seventy-nine and a few months. She is not infirm, but well and strong both in body and in mind. Sir Edward himself is probably, next to Mr. Gladstone, the youngest old man in the country. He is 72½ ; is in excellent health, and has still great powers of work and strength.

In 1889 there were still fifty Bonapartist journals in France. This number, a Paris correspondent says, was lately reduced to five, the rest having gone over to the Republic, or died. Two of the five are published in Paris, *viz.*, the "Autorite," M. de Cassagnac's organ, and the "Patrie." The latter has just gone over too, having been bought by M. Jules Jaluzot, the wealthy owner of the Printemps Stores, and Deputy of the Nievre. M. Jaluzot is himself a convert from Bonapartism. Prince Victor Napoleon will, adds the correspondent, be the most ungrateful of Princes if, on becoming Emperor of the French, he fails to make the four editors who still cling to him Cabinet Ministers, and all the members of their staff Privy Councillors or Prefects.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the above body was held yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee occupied the chair, and there were also present Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. George Cotton, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabrajee.

BANKING OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The Committee further considered the Coporation Resolution No. 13965, dated 10th ultimo, forwarding for remarks Government letter No. 472, General Department, dated 13th February, 1892, on the subject of the banking of Municipal funds, and letter No. 29576, dated 19th idem, from the Commissioner thereon. It was resolved on the motion of Mr. George Cotton that the Commissioner's letter on the subject of banking of Municipal funds be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that they reply in terms thereof to Government letter No. 492, General Department, dated 13th Feb. last. It was further resolved on the motion of the same gentleman that the opinion of the Standing Committee advantage should be taken of the opportunity of applying to Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act to so alter Chapter VI. as to enable the Corporation to raise money upon its own or other public securities which may be held by the Municipality.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

The Committee discussed letter No. 1569, dated 25th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that the work of decorating and dismantling the Viceroy's and other platforms, of erecting fountain and other decoration works in connection with the Tansa opening ceremony, were entrusted to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at a total cost of Rs. 9,619-15-9. Requesting sanction to this arangement. Reporting the purchase of a silver bell and a gold bracelet at a cost of Rs. 900 from Messrs. Hamilton and Co. The cost to be debited to the Tansa opening ceremony grant.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in connection with this item suggested that the fountain erected being a substantial work it ought to remain, and a garden made of the ground in which it was erected, and form a lung to a part of the city which much needed it.

Mr. Cotton supported Mr. Shroff's idea.

The amount asked for the cost of decoration was granted.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CLERKE.

The Committee considered letter No. 1493, dated 23rd instant, from the Commissioner, stating, with reference to the resolution of the Committee No. 481, dated 13th idem, that a handsome casket with a suitable inscription (for presentation to Mr. Clerke) might be obtained for about Rs. 1,250 and suggesting that the Corporation be asked whether, in lieu of spending such a sum on such an object, they would not prefer to spend an equal amount on a service of silver plate with a suitable inscription which would both be useful and valuable, and, being always in use, would be a constantly present evidence of Mr. Clerke's great services and the munificent recognition of them by the Corporation.

The matter was referred back to the Corporation.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

It was resolved to purchase direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Merreyweather and Son of London, one steam fire engine at a cost of Rs. 7,880 ; of five curricle manual fire engines at a cost of Rs. 7,760, and of canvas delivery hose and ten London Brigade fire pumps at a cost of Rs. 954. Sanction was also given to the purchase of three telescopic fire escapes from Messrs. Rose, Bray and Co., London, at a cost of Rs. 4,308.

NOTES FROM INDORE.

An Indore correspondent writes :—His Highness Maharaja Holkar has commenced revising the Revenue Department. On personal investigation it was discovered that the revenue of a large number of villages was given by *Ijara* contracts to the relations or castemen of district officers, and that thus interested they allowed suspensions to a large extent without the proper sanction of the Durbar. On paper were shown that large increases of revenue and unauthorized remissions had been granted. The *Ijardars* or leaseholders granted no receipts to the cultivators, and have shown in their own books incredible balances against the ryots, preventing them from rightfully profiting by the actual remissions the present Maharaja has been from time to time granting. In the Tarana Mahal which his Highness has just examined, the assessment fixed by his Highness the late Maharaja was Rs. 2,84,017. Out of this sum his Highness the present Maharaja remitted Rs. 25,363 by abolishing three taxes, called the *Karja-fala*, the *Hol-fala*, and the *Pawa-oni*. The balance recoverable now stands at Rs. 2,59,088. Of this sum the actual amount recovered amounted to Rs. 101,081 and the suspensions to Rs. 91,000, leaving a balance against the farmers of Rs. 67,007. A sum of Rs. 91,000 has thus gone to the pockets of the lease-holders and *Tipdars*, yet more than treble the sum is shown against the cultivators. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has now directed that the Government demands misappropriated by the *Ijardars* and *Tipdars* be recovered, and the detailed accounts carefully scrutinized in order to find out to what extent the farmers are actually indebted. Two of the officers of Tarana have been suspended. His Highness has also directed that the cultivators of each village be collected together and duly informed that they should in future obtain a receipt (on a new form designed for the purpose) for every sum they pay. Statements are being prepared of the actual revenue collected during the last ten years, the actual extent of land under cultivation, and the actual remissions granted on personal grounds in addition to those resulting from the abolition of the three taxes mentioned above. Instead of entrusting this important work to the local officials he has directed the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Huzur Revenue Secretary and one of the Durbar Secretaries to do it under his own supervision. It will thus be seen that his Highness Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar has undertaken the solution of the land indebtedness question, and his ryots stand a fair chance of being liberated from the clutches of the covetous sowkars and dishonest officials. His liberal remissions combined with his own solicitude for the welfare of the farmers will before long add a laurel to his crown—a laurel of which any civilized ruler would feel proud.

THE MARATHON THEATRICALS AT ADEN.

The following is the programme of H. M. S. Marathon dramatic performance at Aden referred to in yesterday's issue :—

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.

In two acts.

Sir Michael Audley..(of Audley court)......Mr. C. Steer.
Robert Audley ..(his Nephew)..........Mr. W. King.
George Talboys ..(the husband of)......Mr. W. Farlow.
Luke Marks......(a drunken game-keeper)..............Mr. G. Courtney.
Countrymen, dancers, etc.
Lady Audley ....(the wife of Sir Michael)..................Mr. E. Holland.
Alicia Audley .... (the daughter of Sir Michael by his first wife.) Mr. L. Clark.
Phoebe Marks ...(the Lady's Maid)......Mr. R. Phipps.

Act I—Lime Tree Walk Audley Park.

Act II—First scene, Audley court ; second scene, Exterior of Castle Inn at Mount Stanning ; third scene, Interior of Castle Inn ; fourth scene, Road through Audley Park ; fifth scene, Lime Tree Walk Audley Park.

Concluding with a laughable farce,

"OBLIGING A FRIEND."

Scene—Bachelor chambers in London.

Frank Dutton...............Mr. J. Richards.
Julius Wopper..............Mr. C. Steer.
Mrs. Wopper................Mr. W. Russel.
Ellen Audrey...............Mr. L. Clark.
Susan......................Mr. R. Phipps.
Song and Dance.............Messrs. Mitchell and Davis.
Grand Tableau Britannia by Company.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Our London correspondent writes :—An attempt which it is hoped may be successful is being made to open up a market in London for Indian oranges. A consignment from the Nagpore district is now on its way to England in the Shannon, and if they should arrive in good condition, they will, I am told by those who ought to know, fetch a good price. Experts were very favourably impressed with some specimens recently brought home from the Central Provinces by an English gentleman.

A bad outbreak of cholera is reported from Ferozepore. Eight men, who were in hospital were attacked first of all, and some other cases have occurred since. There are other unhappy evidences of the virulence of the disease at the present time, one victim, who will be widely lamented, being Captain Clough Taylor, of the Connaught Rangers, who for the last two years has been Station Staff Officer at Cawnpore. Captain Clough Taylor was a very popular officer, and will be much missed both in military and social circles.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

A correspondent, writing from Chikodi on the 16th instant, says that while passing through that station he was invited to a meeting of a Society, called the Sadvartanottejaka Sabha, and was so pleased with the objects aimed at, that he wishes something about it made known so that these mofussil workers might come into contact with those who sympathize with them. Though the Society, he writes, aims exclusively at social improvements, it has found a very wide field for its energies. Among the objects aimed at are the suppression of indiscriminate giving to all mendicants :—The training of boys in habits of truthfulness, cleanliness, in manly exercise and purity of language and conduct, the encouragement of reading by the establishing of a free library, the physical development of youth by outdoor games and exercises, the putting down of extravagant expenses at marriages, improvements in the implements and methods of agriculture, and the encouragement of self-acquired medical knowledge and surgical skill that have been successfully used for the alleviation of suffering and of heroism shown in the service of humanity. For the accomplishment of these many desirable objects the Society depends largely upon the personal efforts of its leading members. The Assistant Sub-Judge was the founder of the Society, and is still its inspiring centre. But he has gathered around him some able fellow-workers, who it is hoped, will yet further develop the Society when its founder leaves the locality. Thus, Mr. Venkatrao Krishna Mahajan is the secretary of the Society, and has undertaken to distribute the money apportioned for alms. Alms are distributed once a week to all deserving applicants according to their needs. Prizes in clothing, medals, and money are given to those who distinguish themselves in any of the directions along which the Society endeavours to promote progress. And to relieve the poor from the necessity of providing a ruinously expensive public feast on the occasion of a marriage in their family, the members of this Society pledge themselves to attend no such feast in future, but merely to go, each to the marriage feasts of his own personal relatives and intimate friends. The funds that are required to assist in the carrying out of these many good works are supplied by the members of the Society, and in this way. The public are asked to give to the Society what they now give to the mendicants who daily visit them ; and by so giving they become members of the Society. All needy and deserving mendicants are, on application, relieved once a week by the Society ; but it has been found that so much is given to vicious or otherwise unworthy beggars on the old system of relief, that the Society is able, after distributing all that is required by the circumstances of the deserving beggars, to apportion a considerable part of the funds entrusted to it to the encouragement of the many desirable objects it seeks to promote. The Chikodi Society now has about one hundred members. It has been in existence for six months ; and the subscriptions collected from the present number of members will amount to about Rs. 1,000 a year.

A BANDORA GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your publishing the enclosed letter in an early issue of your paper :—

As I am compelled to solicit your kind assistance I may as well take the opportunity of pointing out how utterly the Railway Company disregard the comfort and convenience of passengers at the Bandora Station. The "morning express," the most important train of the day, is despatched from a platform outside the station where it is kept in readiness baking in the sun for fully three-quarters of an hour, exposed to the full force of the monsoon, generally alongside a train of trucks from which sheep and goats from up-country have recently been discharged, and the stench from the trucks is anything but refreshing after an early breakfast.

Many other local trains are despatched daily from platforms right in the open where there is no covering whatever. The Bandora Station is one of the finest on the line, and it seems quite incomprehensible that so much money should have been expended on it with so little benefit to the public. While the old station remained, there was a shed provided by the Railway for the protection of carriages, &c., during the monsoon erected at a time when several traffic department officials resided at Bandora, this shed has long since been removed, and the discomfort to passengers can be better imagined than described, as carriages have now to remain in the open in the drenching rain and during the hot weather.

The Company have been asked to build some similar protection, as there is plenty of vacant space, but the reply given was that the Railway were not bound to do so, but that if the public subscribed the money the Company would undertake to construct a shed. As a further instance of the want of consideration for the convenience of Bandora passengers, I would call attention to there being no train from Bombay between 10 and 12 p.m.—Yours, &c.,

April 27. JAMES DICKSON.

Col. W. S. Bisset, C. I. E., R. E., Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Dear Sir,—I have to complain of the frequent overcrowding of some of the first-class carriages running between Bandora and Bombay. The morning "express" from Bandora was, I understand, intended chiefly for the convenience of business people. There is only one first-class carriage attached to this train, and it is frequently so overcrowded that passengers have to travel second-class or be left behind!

I came in yesterday morning by the 9-35 train (local time) in a compartment in which there is a prominent notice "to seat eight passengers." On leaving Grant Road Station there were 11 people in the carriage, 6 of whom had not first-class tickets, and in consequence of this over crowding I was made extremely uncomfortable. I have frequently complained of this to your officials without any effect, and I cannot think that such is done with your knowledge.—I remain, &c.,

JAMES DICKSON.

Bombay, 30th March, 1892.

A NEW SUGARCANE PEST.

The following note regarding a new sugarcane pest, received from Mr. E. C. Cotes, Officiating First Assistant, Indian Museum, is forwarded to us by Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to the Government of India :—

Miss Ormerod, the well known entomologist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, writes that a great deal of damage is being done to sugarcane in the West Indies by a minute brown beetle which has been identified as *Xyleborus perforans*, Wollast. This insect is said to do immense mischief by tunnelling the cane in all directions. It has not yet been brought to notice as attacking sugarcane in India, but there is evidence to show that it has already been introduced into the country. There is some danger, therefore, of its spreading over the length and breadth of the land with what may perhaps prove to be disastrous results to sugarcane cultivation. One of the most likely ways in which the insect is liable to be conveyed from one locality to another is in seed cane distributed for sowing purposes. It is worth while, therefore, to warn managers of experimental farms and such like institutions throughout India, that they should not distribute any seed cane, and especially any seed cane procured from the West Indies without first examining it carefully to see that it shows no signs of attack. The presence of the insect can, it is understood, be most easily detected by the minute tunnels (like pin-holes) made by it in the sugarcane, and the best plan would be simply to destroy any seed cane that shows signs of attack, for it would probably be a matter of some difficulty to completely disinfect sugarcane stalks in which the insect had once established itself without at the same time destroying the germinating powers of the cane.

The sugarcane moth *Diatraea saccharalis*, which does an immense amount of damage each year to sugarcane, *juar* and maize crops throughout India was probably disseminated in the first instance, many years ago, much in the way that there is now danger of the dissemination of the *Xyleborus*. But, while it is now too late to take steps to prevent the spreading of the sugarcane moth, a timely warning might, it is thought, do much to prevent the *Xyleborus* from falling in its steps.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of Abdoola Gopichand, a Hindu convert to Islamism, who was charged with having on the 27th February last, at Grant Road, committed the murder of his mistress, Ravce, by cutting her throat with a knife, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury. The latter, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Khonoma in the Naga Hills, the scene of desperate fighting some thirteen years ago, is no longer to be garrisoned by a military detachment from Kohima. It will be made over to the civil authorities, as the local Nagas are extremely well behaved.

GENERAL VON KODOLITSCH ON INDIA.

General von Kodolitsch, of the Austrian army, well known in English Court and military circles has just returned to Vienna from a prolonged tour in India. The *Times* correspondent had an interesting conversation with him in which he gave his *impressions de voyage* without reticence. The General said :—

"From Bombay, where I arrived, I visited the chief places of interest in that and the Bengal Presidencies. I went up by Baroda, Jeypore, Agra, Delhi, and Lahore to Peshawur. Through the Khyber Pass I proceeded to Jamoo, in Cashmere, to Sialkot, and Amritsar. I was present at the Aligarh manœuvres with Lord Roberts. After the final review I went on to Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, and Calcutta, where I arrived just in time for the Viceroy's State ball and a race meeting—in fact, for the Calcutta season, which promised to be a brilliant one had it not been interrupted by the sad event at home which plunged the whole country into mourning. After an excursion to Darjeeling, I embarked with my wife at Calcutta for Rangoon, Burmah, up to Mandalay, where I was profoundly impressed by the giant strides made by this newly-conquered country in the path of progress. It is a beautiful and rich corner of the world and will give the mother country every satisfaction. Now that I have seen it I cannot understand the opposition against its occupation which for some time was manifested in England. From Rangoon we sailed to Madras, proceeding to Hyderabad and the Deccan, which we found highly attractive, giving, as it does, some idea of old Indian life, though the time when elephants were the only means of locomotion and armed men of all the Mahomedan races were to be seen in the streets has long since gone by. We were not a little amazed when an elegant landau with a fine pair of Australian horses belonging to Mr. Plowden, the British Resident, whose hospitality we enjoyed, came to fetch us at the station. Thence we went south to Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, with the oldest and largest temples of India, and from Tuticorin over to Colombo. A fortnight's stay in the delightful island of Ceylon, with excursions to Kandy and Newara-Elya, brought our interesting Indian tour to a close, and on the 3rd of March we embarked on the P. and O. steamer for Europe.

"Now, I suppose you wish to know what I thought of your Indian army. I witnessed the Abyssinian campaign as Austrian Military Attache, and in my opinion, since I saw your troops fight there they have wonderfully improved. In the way of cavalry exercises I never saw anything approaching your native Indian troops. I found them admirably mounted, and the standard of the country-bred horses has greatly improved. The British troops are as smart and fine as ever, and the Australian horses, on which the cavalry and artillery mounted, appear to me to answer very well. You may possibly be aware that the Government is now making a trial with mules from the Cape, for the train. I saw 500 of these animals at Calcutta one day after they had landed, and they were in wonderful condition considering the long sea journey.

"Lord Roberts deserves as high praise as his great predecessor, Lord Napier, my good friend, one of the best Generals of his time, and one of the most kind-hearted men I ever met. Lord Roberts, besides having proved himself to be an efficient General, thoroughly understands the details of the three arms, and takes an equal amount of interest in each of them. He is quite indefatigable in inspecting and instructing the troops under his command, and there can be no doubt that he is most popular with and beloved by them all. They have now got a good working transport train, all organized in time of peace, whereas formerly you had to hire and purchase animals for each occasion, which required much time and money. Last, but not least, India is now a rich and prosperous country, and I think that any question of invasion may by regarded as very distant 'Zukunft s Musik.' The administration I regard as excellent, but then that is not surprising when some of the best men of your country, such as my lamented friend Lord Lytton, Lord Dufferin, and now Lord Lansdowne, devote their whole energy and ability to the welfare of India. Most of the natives, thanks to a wise and benevolent influence, have been raised to a high standard of civilization, and the younger Princes, who by good policy have been brought to replace the old ones, such as those of Baroda, Cooch-Behar, Gwalior, &c., promise to become pillars of the empire. Roads, railways, schools, and hospitals, the Government dispensaries established all over the country, and the wonderful canalization and irrigation cannot be sufficiently praised. We are interested to find that the introduction of the cotton, tea, and cocoa has so largely contributed to the wealth of the country, and it is perhaps not known to everybody in England how the coffee plantations, having been visited with a kind of phylloxera were transformed with advantage into plantations of tea. Some of the natives told me that they bought Government stock with every confidence, and thought it infinitely wiser than keeping their money at home with the risk of its being stolen. We travelled nearly 11,000 miles by sea and 6,500 by railway. I cannot speak gratefully enough of the hospitality we received in India from officials, officers, and native Princes.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE IN NATIVE STATES.

Sir W. W. Hunter, writing on Indian affairs in the *Times*, says :—

Several of the Native States have entered on reforms which would have been treated as wild dreams alike by the Rajas and their Ministers a generation ago. We have from time to time adverted to the annual administration reports which the more enlightened of the Feudatory Princes now issue for the territories under their care. Those reports follow the methods and arrangement prescribed for the corresponding annual reports of the British Provinces and inevitably lead to a comparison of the administrative systems pursued and the results obtained. Such a comparison in turn tends sooner or later to an approximation to the British model, in some cases merging the personal autocracy of the Raja into government by a Council ; in others adopting certain modifications of the representative or elective principle ; in almost all giving rise to efforts at improvement in the administration of justice and in the police. Bhownagar, a first-class State of Kathiawar, has during the past five years been reorganizing its internal administration. After various previous measures, the work effectively commenced on its present lines with the formation of a State Council by the Maharaja in 1887. The judicial and police departments were entrusted to Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., the Judicial Member of Council. Mr. Bhownuggree, who is a barrister, at once perceived that, apart from improvements in administrative machinery, a code of criminal law was essential to the uniform action of the State Courts. Up to that time the Bhownagar tribunals were regulated by a handbook, or rather a schedule of offences and their penalties, compiled in 1866 ; and the dispensation of justice was, as in many other Native States, apt to be fitful, uncertain, and dependent on the idiosyncrasy of the Judge, or on personal considerations connected with the parties in the case. Mr. Bhownuggree first set about the amplification of the pre-existing handbook. By means of circular orders and additional clauses some degree of uniformity and precision was introduced into the courts and the police offices. But the original "schedule of offences and their punishments" soon began to be smothered under the superincumbent mass, and the Maharaja and his Council determined on a scheme for adapting the great Indian Penal Code of British India to the Bhownagar State, and for its translation, in its adapted form, into Gujarathic—the official language of the State.

The work thus commenced by Mr. Bhownuggree was completed by Mr. Dhosabhoy Framjee, who took his place for a time as Judicial Member of the Bhownagar Council ; and its introduction was announced for April 1, the opening day of the British Indian official year. It follows closely the provisions of the Indian Penal Code ; but it does not shrink from omissions or modifications to meet the circumstances of the Bhownagar population. Thus we are informed that the entire chapter of the Indian Penal Code dealing with the complex offences arising out of criminal breach of contract is excluded, as unsuitable to the relations of employer and employed in the State. This, with other omissions, reduces the 511 sections of the Indian Penal Code to 455 sections in the Bhownagar Crimes Act. The punishment for defamation (a common offence in Native States) is rendered susceptible of greater severity than in British India. Adultery is treated as a crime on the part of the woman as well as on that of the man. Under the Indian Penal Code only the male offender is punishable ; the Bhownagar Crimes Act provides that the woman may receive a sentence not exceeding one-half of the punishment which the Court awards to the man. A corresponding Code of Criminal Procedure is also about to be undertaken by the Bhownagar State, and, meanwhile, schedules of procedure are attached to the Crimes Act as guides to the police and the Courts in dealing with

the various classes of offences, cognizable and non-cognizable, bailable and non-bailable, compoundable and non-compoundable, &c.

This remarkable piece of legislative adaptation is creditable alike to the Maharaja and his Council, who initiated it, and to Mr. Bhownuggree and Mr. Dhosabhoy Framjee, who have practically worked it out. The Maharaja has not only given his people a definite and perfected code of criminal law such as, perhaps, was never equalled, and certainly has never been excelled, in any Native State of India. His Highness also sets a personal example to the Bhownagar magistrates and Judges as a painstaking President of the Court of Appeal. He always opens the sessions of the final Appellate Court in persons, sitting with his Judicial Councillor throughout a large proportion of the cases, and being invariably present at the delivery of judgment on them. The Maharaja of Bhownagar has done what in him lies to secure for his people a judicial administration not inferior to that enjoyed by the population of the British Provinces.

THE ZOROASTRIAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above Association took place at the Bai Bhikaijee Shapoorjee Girls' School, Fort, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit presiding. There was a large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, among them being Messrs. S. S. Bengallee, C.I.E., J. N. Tata, D. R. Chichgar, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., K. R. Cama, Khan Bahadur Pherose Hosang Dustoor, Dr. Cawasjee Hormasjee, Messrs B. N. Servai, Ardashir Dosabhoy Munshi, J. J. Mody, N. J. Gamadia, Framjee Edaljee Davar, N. R. Ranina and several others. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in the Gujrati language.

The Chairman said that before commencing with the regular proceedings of the meeting he had to perform a duty, which was to record the death of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, the President of the Committee, which took place after the annual report had been completed. The committee, at their first meeting after the occurrence of the lamentable death, had passed a resolution on the subject, which would be read at a later stage of the proceedings by the honorary secretary. He might say that by the death of Mr. Patel female education had lost its chief patron, and the Association a most esteemed, sympathetic and energetic member, who had devoted nearly one-half of his long life towards the promotion and development of female education in this city. He wished that the late Mr. Patel had lived a little longer to see the fruits of his labours in the field of education. If Mr. Patel was not present among them in body, he (the Chairman) was sure he was in spirit with them that day, because they all knew how their late lamented friend felt highly pleased and delighted on similar occasions to see the seeds, sown by him about half a century ago, bear such ripe and fragrant fruits. He felt diffident to occupy the position of the President of the Association, which had been filled so long by the deceased, who, by his long and varied experience, mature judgment, intellect and wealth, had brought the institution to its present flourishing condition. He would, however, endeavour his best, with the aid and advice of his respected colleagues on the board of the committee, to follow in the footsteps of his esteemed predecessor. (Applause.)

Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, the honorary secretary, then read the resolution which the committee had passed on the death of their late president, Mr. Patel. He also read the report of the three schools in the Fort, Chundunwady, and Mazagon, managed by the Association, which showed that the total number of pupils educated in these schools had now risen to 900, and that the opinion of the examiners, who were all teachers of the Fort High School, was that the girls seemed to have acquired better proficiency in certain branches of their study than boys generally of the same age did.

Some of the pupils were then examined in the art of cutting pieces of cloth for the purpose of making them into different wearing apparel used by the Parsee community, and they all acquitted themselves creditably. Their knowledge of Kindergarten and the singing of several Gujrati songs to the accompaniment of music were much admired. A very young girl named Jerbai Kanga then gave a recitation in Gujrati, describing the origin and growth of female education among the Parsees during the last thirty years, and her efforts were loudly applauded.

Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy then distributed the prizes, which consisted of a gold medal, gold and silver bangles, and other valuable articles and books.

The Chairman then addressed the assembly at some length, in the course of which he advised the parents of pupils to contribute their mite towards the education of their daughters, because if out of the 900 girls only 160 were to pay a rupee a month for the sound and substantial education imparted at the schools of the Association, and the rest pay only eight annas for the same period, it was very difficult for the committee to make both ends meet. He was glad to inform them that a sub-committee had been appointed to consider the advisability of relieving the pressure of the various studies on the pupils attending the school of the Association, and he hoped that the results arrived at would be satisfactory. The system of education on the Kindergarten system had proved highly beneficial to the institution, and the introduction of physical exercises had considerably improved the physique of the young girls. (Applause.) It was very satisfactory to observe that the students were taught the native system of keeping accounts, which would stand them in good stead in after-life. From the examination held about two months ago of some of the girls in the art of cooking, it appeared that they had acquired considerable proficiency in that art, and he (the Chairman) hoped that in the course of time they would be able to give better proofs of their proficiency in that art. (Applause.) In conclusion he paid well-merited compliment to Miss Bhikaijee, the Superintendent of the Schools of the Association, who was keeping pace with the times, and to whom the success of the institution was in a great measure due. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Chichgar, the honorary secretary, here announced that Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai and Bai Dossabai Byramjee Dalal had been pleased to present Rs. 75 and Rs. 25, respectively, to the Association by way of acknowleding and appreciating the merits of the pupils in the art of cutting.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, alluded to his zeal for the promotion of female education, and observed that by his many benevolent acts he had proved a worthy son of a worthy father. (Applause.) He cheerfully supported the appeal made by the chairman to the parents of the pupils to pay higher fees, when they were able to do so, for the education of their daughters. He also thanked Lady Jamsetjee for distributing the prizes. (Loud Applause.)

Khan Bahadur Pheroze Dustur Hosang, in seconding the resolution, suggested that Parsee ladies might be allowed to join as members on a payment of Rs. 12 per year. If such a course were followed, the cause of female education would be greatly benefited in every way. (Applause.) By way of showing that "an ounce of example was better than a pound of precept," Mr. Dustur asked the honorary secretary to put down the name of his wife on the list of members.

The vote of thanks to the chairman and Lady Jamsetjee was then carried by acclamation.

The chairman having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

A SERIOUS JAIL SCANDAL.

A serious jail scandal in connection with the behaviour of the Jemadar and the Daroga of the Central Jail at Lahore has been brought to the notice of the local authorities, says the local paper. It appears, from a complaint made to the Deputy Commissioner, that on the 18th instant the Jemadar abused and thrashed a convict, the complainant, with a baton, for disobedience and neglect of duty, on which the prisoner, by way of retaliation, splashed dirty water on the face of the Jemadar, who went and reported his conduct to the Daroga. The latter, it is alleged, was enraged at the insult offered to the Jemadar by the convict, and ordered that the Jemadar should, in return, put dirt into the mouth of the offender. This order, it is stated, was subsequently put into execution by the Jemadar with the assistance of two sweepers, and in the presence of twenty other convicts. At this all the prisoners in the Central Jail are said to have taken serious umbrage, refused to take their meals for two days, and threatened to cause a rebellion to kill the Jemadar and the Daroga, if they were not adequately punished for deliberately breaking the caste of their brother convict. The matter was at once reported to the authorities and the Deputy Commissioner, a native magistrate, and the District Superintendent of Police personally went to the scene of the alleged disturbance and instituted inquiries. On the 23rd instant the complaint against the Jail officials was heard by the Assistant Commissioner, when the complainant and a host of convicts were brought to Court to give evidence.

THE ORIENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the above Company was held on Friday last. Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the Manager and Actuary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous annual and extraordinary general meetings were confirmed. The Chairman having read the notice calling the meeting, the Manager and Actuary read the report as follows:—"The directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, have much pleasure in submitting to their fellow-shareholders and policyholders their report of the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1891. As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the whole business being that the funds of the Company, which, at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 49,35,128-4-6, have been increased to the extent of Rs. 8,49,769-6-10, thus making a total of Rs. 57,84,897-11-4, being an amount of accumulated resources which the directors consider affords to all members complete security. The details of the above increase are given in the accounts, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this report, to which is also appended the auditors', bankers, and official trustee's reports. During the year 2,416 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring the sum of Rs. 75,40,316. Of this number 1,799 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. On the new policies effected during the year, the annual premia, less debts under the new plan, under-average systems, &c., amount to Rs. 2,25,119-9-4, the sum assured being Rs. 53,11,000, which is a very satisfactory result. If the above-mentioned debts were included, the new annual premia would amount to Rs. 2,59,392-2-4. Annuity bonds for Rs. 585-12-0 have also been issued, the price thereof being Rs. 6,000; also 3 policies assuring Rs. 12,000, and realising in single premia Rs. 5,671-2-0. The above amount of new life assurances is the largest effected with the Company in any year during its history, with the exception of 1890. The total number of policies on the books of the Company, exclusive of those that have lapsed by time, death, surrender, or non-payment of premia, is 11,691, assuring in the aggregate Rs. 3,47,66,150 and realizing in annual premia Rs. 14,78,111-14-2, exclusive of debts due to the Company on the new plan and under-average schemes. If these were included, the annual income would amount to Rs. 16,72,639-3-11. Of the sum assured Rs. 9,48,000 is re-assured; and promissory notes remain outstanding for Rs. 4,00,736-15-6. In addition to the above business in force there are five annuity bonds for Rs. 3,094-4-0, the price received thereunder being Rs. 24,411-7-0; also five policies assuring Rs. 25,000, which realised single premia of Rs. 10,127-6-0. The total amount of premia received on the policies of life assurance in force, less debts thereon, was Rs. 14,33,885-11-7 and the total income of the company from all sources was Rs. 16,51,409-10-6. Claims by death were preferred under 130 policies, arising through the decease of 119 insured lives, and representing an assured sum of Rs. 4,17,009-2-11. Of this amount Rs. 33,000 were re-assured, and consequently repaid to the Company. This is considerably under the Company's expectation. Claims on endowment assurances matured numbered 17, the amount payable being Rs. 45,851-1-8. The total number of claims since the commencement of the company is 696, including endowments, amounting to Rs. 25,21,683-6-9, of which Rs. 2,39,973-1-6 re-assured. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of lives for Assurance, and it is satisfactory to notice that so few claims have accrued. The total payments of the Company have been Rs. 7,48,828-6-1, which includes Rs. 33,525-13-1 of re-assurances, Rs. 4,93,009-13-2 for claims, pensions, surrenders, annuities, dividends, and cash bonuses to policyholders, leaving a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 8,49,769-6-10. The careful regard to economy which has marked the management of the Company from its commencement is still maintained. The investments of the Company are 4 per cent. Government Securities for Rs. 53,81,500.

Under the provisions of the Articles of Association S. D. Sassoon, Esquire, retires from office as a director, at the general meeting, but is eligible for re-election. Since our last annual meeting, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., retired from the board. During his term of office he has always shown a great interest in the Company. It is with much regret that the directors have to record the death of their late esteemed colleague, Raghunath N. Khote, Esq., C. I. E., who had, ever since the foundation of the Company, always taken a deep interest in its affairs. Mr. Hurrychund Sadasewjee, shareholders' auditor, and Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, policyholders' auditor, having resigned, the directors appointed Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., and Mr. R. J. F. Parekh in their place. They retire, but are eligible for re-election. The directors recommend that the question of dividend for the year 1891, be referred to our consulting actuary for his opinion. Having now arrived at the period appointed for the sixth valuation of the business of the Company for the last three years, the documents necessary for the same are being prepared and will be despatched to the Company's consulting actuary along with this report. From the progress that has been made since the fifth valuation, the directors anticipate favourable results, and they will have the pleasure of presenting them at the next annual meeting of shareholders and policyholders as the investigation is likely to be completed about the close of the current year. The directors have instructed the consulting actuary to conduct an investigation into the mortality experience of the Company since its commencement in 1874. They hope that the results, which will have a valuable addition to vital statistics, may be ready for publication with our sixth valuation report at the beginning of next year. The board of directors record with pleasure the zealous services of the officers of the Company, and desire to acknowledge the valuable exertions of the numerous agents in augmenting the business of the Company. The directors are confident that the liberality of the Company's conditions of assurance, the great benefits which the Company's unique systems confer, and the facilities which its efficient organisation affords for the selection of lives for assurance, and of securities for the investment of its assets in Government stock, have only to be known to secure an increase of that popular appreciation to which it owes the prosperity it has from the commencement enjoyed. They thank the numerous members who have contributed to the Company's success by bringing its advantages to the knowledge of their friends and connections, and they appeal to all others to emulate the good example, for undoubtedly the prosperity of the Company must, to a large extent, continue to depend upon the periodical assistance which the members themselves render in extending its constituency throughout the Empire.

Mr. R. Valentine Reid, the Chairman, then said:—I have much pleasure in rising to move the adoption of the report, and to draw your attention to the advancement the Company is making. I am glad that we find ourselves at the close of our year's operations in the position of being able to place before you a report giving evidence of solid progress. There may be a slight feeling of disappointment among the shareholders that we do not recommend any dividend at this time, but the directors feel that they will have the approval of both policyholders and shareholders in delaying any declaration of a dividend until they have the opinion of our consulting actuary after the accounts of the year have been submitted to him. It is needless to say why this should be so. Of course, it is one of the results of the defalcations of last year, and I think shareholders must have been prepared for it. But it is a very happy circumstance to be able to add that I doubt very much if the shareholders and policyholders of the Company ever anticipated that the results of the working of the Company during the past year of trouble, would prove so highly satisfactory as they undoubtedly do; and I am glad to add that in the current year business is on the increase, and everything points to the continued prosperity of the Company. The report of the directors, the bankers, the official trustee's certificate, the financial statements in reference to the Company, and the auditors' report are so clear and explicit, and contain so full an account of the Company's position and progress, that there appears little occasion for much remark by me. I shall, however, be happy to give any further information or explanation that may be desired.

The premium income for the past year is Rs. 14,33,885-11-7, showing an increase over that of the previous year of Rs. 1,30,406-12-6, and to give you an idea of the steady progress of the Company, I will give you the amount of the new premiums for each triennial period from the commencement, also for the last two years:—

1874 and 1875, 1875 and 1876 and 1876 and 1877 Rs. 81,135-8-10; 1878, 1879 and 1880, Rs. 1,96,845-14-8; 1881, 1882 and 1883, Rs. 4,44,427-6-8; 1884, 1885 and 1886, Rs. 6,42,014-7-9; 1887, 1888 and 1889, Rs. 7,06,828-2-6; 1890 and 1891 Rs. 5,30,820-11-4.

It will be observed that the business has again been well maintained, and a glance at the table attached to the directors' report (page 7) will prove the remarkable prominence held by our Company. It will be again noticed that the Oriental Life transacted in 1890 [the figures for 1891 on the home offices not being yet available] a larger amount of new business in its sixteenth year than many of the leading offices of Great Britain, some of which have been in operation for upwards of one hundred years. Taken all round the new premiums, as above, present a record of success, I believe, without precedent. A large and satisfactory business has been done at a phenominally low ratio of expenses. This, I think, is a very fair indication of the activity and zeal of our officers, agents, and members, and of the large increase of public confidence which the Company has gained. The total business of the Oriental is over 347 lakhs of rupees. The assets or funds were increased during the year by Rs. 8,49,769-6-10. The favourable mortality attained by prudent care in the acceptance of lives offering for assurance, and the very moderate expenses of management from the commencement, enable us to show these results. Our investments at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 53,81,500 of 4 per cent. Government Papers at a cost of Rs. 1,02,363-0-7. At to-day's price this shows a profit of Rs. 3,01,244-7-5 on the actual cost, which in one way is very satisfactory to the Company, but at the same time, I think, we would prefer that the price of the Government Paper was lower and that we would thus earn more interest on our investments. Of course, since the end of the year, the amount has been materially increased by almost weekly purchases. I think I should make some reference to the audit. I do not think we have ever had such a searching and careful audit as we have had this year, and I am sure the thanks of the members are due to the auditors for their careful and laborious work, which is very scantily remunerated, but that is a question that will no doubt come up later on. I will detain you a minute or two longer by referring to the administration of the office. As I am shortly going to Europe, and may not again have the opportunity of addressing the members of the Company, I wish to state for the benefit of those at such distances that they are unable to attend the meetings of the Company, that I consider Mr. Slater's improved system for the working of the affairs of the Company is as perfect as well could be, and shareholders and policyholders may rest assured that their interests are being properly safe-guarded. Before concluding it is with much regret I have to refer to the death of our former esteemed colleague, Mr. Rughoonath N. Khote, C.I.E., who had, ever since his connection with the Company, always taken a deep interest in its affairs. The directors also regret the retirement of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy who has always shown great interest in the Company. I have now, gentlemen, great pleasure in moving the adoption of the report of the directors.

Mr. S. D. Sassoon said:—Mr. Chairman, You will observe that our income for the past twelve months is Rs. 16,51,409-10-6 as against Rs. 14,91,342-14-6 in the previous year, which compares very favourably, being an increase of Rs 1,60,066-12-0. I will now call your attention to the number of claims paid by the Company during the past year; the total number less re-assurances being 136, and amounting to Rs. 4,29,870-4-7. This amount, added to the sums previously paid in claims less re-assurances, since the establishment of the Company, makes a total of Rs. 23,81,710-5-3. From the foregoing you will observe there are many who have reason to thank us for having been led to make provision for themselves and families when most needed. I have now pleasure in seconding the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Captain G. M. Porter, R.E., said that he had much pleasure in his own name and on behalf of the policyholders and shareholders present in moving that their best thanks be given to the chairman and the directors for their great attention to the business of the Company during the past year. The motion was seconded by Dr. Cawasjee Pestonjee and carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram said:—On behalf of myself and colleagues I beg to thank you for this continued confidence, and to assure you that in the future as in the past we will do all we can to promote the interests of the Company.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I.:—I have much pleasure in proposing the re-election of S. D. Sassoon, Esq., as a director. As one of my colleagues on the board I can speak from personal knowledge of the interest taken by him at all times in the affairs of the Company.

Dr. Shantaram Vithal:—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion; which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr. S. D. Sassoon said:—Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to express my thanks for re-electing me a director of the Company in which I take a great interest.

Mr. S. M. Moses moved, and Mr. H. E. Davar seconded, that Messrs. Lidbetter and Company, and Mr. R. J. F. Parekh be re-elected auditors of the Company, and that their remuneration be increased to Rs. 1,000 each. The motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr. B. A Nariman:—I have now to propose that the question of dividend to shareholders for the year ending 31st December, 1891, be referred to Mr. Meikle for his opinion in accordance with the recommendation of the directors.

Mr. M. R. Kerrawala:—I beg to second the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

Mr. R. Valentine Reid said,—I have now the pleasure of proposing,—that the thanks of this meeting be given to the medical advisers of the Company throughout India for their great care in the examination of lives which have been proposed for assurance.

Mr. S. D. Sassoon:—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Dr. Shantaram Vithal said:—I have to express on behalf of the medical officers of the Company, our thanks for the compliment you have been good enough to pay us. We have the interest of the Company very much at heart and will do our best for it on all occasions.

The Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram said:—I have much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the *Working* agents and members of the Company for their personal interest and activity on behalf of the Oriental.

Dr. Cawasjee Pestonjee:—I have the pleasure of seconding the motion. This, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

Mr. R. Valentine Reid moved, and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded—That the thanks of the policyholders and shareholders be given to Mr. McLauchlan Slater, officers, and office staff for the zeal, attention and faithful services rendered to the Company during the past year.

Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you very much for myself and on behalf of the others included in this vote of thanks. We all try earnestly to do our duty, and we do it conscientiously because it is our duty. At the same time it was always very pleasant to find that our efforts to serve the Company are appreciated and recognised. I shall have much pleasure in communicating to the officers and general staff the kind vote which has been passed. I am glad this year's results are the best presented to the policyholders and shareholders with the exception of those for 1890. The ratio of expenses of management to total income for the year 1891 is 13·06. That for 1890 was 14·92 so that we have reduced our expenses by nearly 2 per cent. in 1891. This shows splendid results for so young a Company, as it is very difficult for an assurance company to lower its expenses by even one per cent. It is extremely gratifying that the new business to date this year exceeds that during any previous corresponding period since the commencement of the Company. One proposal was for the sum of two lakhs of rupees. This is the largest case yet received by the Company. We retain our full complement of the risk, and have re-assured the remainder in six home offices.

This continuous increase in the new business, premium income and accumulated funds, affords gratifying evidence of the solid growth of the operations of the Company and its increasing usefulness and prosperity. My best thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the members for their assistance during the past year.

Captain C. M. Porter, R. E., moved, and Mr. S. M. Moses seconded—That a hearty vote of thanks be rendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair. This was carried by acclamation.

Dynamite explosions and Anarchist threats are the cause of some novel legal questions in France. At Cherbourg the landlord of a house, M. Briffault, received the other day an anonymous letter to the effect that the writer was determined to blow him up. M. Briffault took the letter to the police-station and spoke about it to his acquaintances, with the result that one of his tenants instantly left the house. This over-nervous person did not refuse to pay his rent until the time when the agreement expired. On the contrary, he tendered the full amount, but this the landlord refused, maintaining that the tenant is obliged not only to pay the rent but to occupy the rooms. The contention is that such an abrupt departure is calculated to alarm people, and to prevent them from taking lodgings in the building. For this reason the landlord refused to allow the tenant to move the goods, and the tenant has brought an action against him in consequence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 24.
Collett, Brig-Genl, Bengal, Staff, from England.
De Wilton, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York, off duty, from Deolalee.

April 27.
Fleming, Lt, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from Delhi.
Ternar, Major, Bengal, A P Dept, on duty, from Meerut.
Aden, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—April 22.
De Wilton, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York, on duty, to Deolali.

April 23.
Dawson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, 2nd Lancers, on leave, to England.

April 24.
Collett, Brig-Genl, Bengal, Staff, to join, to Peshawar.

April 25.
Williams, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R Irish Regt, on duty, to Lucknow.
Owens, 2nd Lt, Beng, 1st Leinster Regt, on duty, to Agra.

April 27.
Searle, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Leinster Regt, on duty, to Agra.
Percival, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd N Fus, on duty, to Nowshera.
Gaussen, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Hampshire, on duty, to Bareilly.
Elgee, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Bedforshire, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Hall, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd W Yorks Regt, on duty, to Benares.
Wilde, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd W Yorks Regt, on duty, to Benares.
West, Lt, Ms, 2nd R Irish Fus, on duty, to Almora.
Malet, Capt, Bengal, 2nd North Fus, on duty, to Nowshera.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 28th April, 1892.

1. A general meeting of the whole Corps will take place at the Fort Head-quarters at 9 p.m., to-day, for the purpose of considering the matter mentioned in the post-cards issued to each member.

2. The prizes given by the Bombay Rifle Association will be distributed at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m., to-morrow.

3. Officers attending will wear mess dress (blue or white) and Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners, khaki, mess dress, or uniform.

By order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 23th April, 1892.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Friday, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock p.m.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize Lists and Prizes.

3. Officers and Volunteers who intend being present are requested to wear mess dress (red or white) or uniform (red or white).

4. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

5. As the Annual Inspection of arms, &c., by the Civil Chief Master Armourer is about to take place, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters not later than this day, Thursday, the 28th instant.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr H C Kirkpatrick, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, leave for 7 months, or until further orders.

Mr J C Anderson, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr H C Kirkpatrick, or until further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Furlough on medical certificate with the usual subsidiary leave is granted to the Rev E M Beasley, Chaplain of Nowgong, for 3 months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj A M Muir, I S C, Pol Agent of the 3rd Class, is, on return from furlough, posted as Pol Agent in Bhopawar, from date of assuming charge.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr John Young as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

The following officiating promotions are made in the Deoli Irregular Force consequent on the grant of leave to Capt J A Bell, I S C, Commdt:—

Capt E R Penrose, I S C, Sqdn Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commdt.

Capt G G J S Jones, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Sqdn Commdr and 2nd-in-Command.

Lieut H L Goodenough, I S C, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt.

Surg-Maj A S Faulkner, Indian Medical Service (Bombay Agency Surg, Ulwar), is granted furlough for 1 year.

The services of Mr R N Ray, Offg Depy Comptroller-Genl, recently employed in the Baroda State, are replaced at the disposal of the Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Lieut J L Kaye, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 2nd Class, is posted, temporarily, as Asst Secy to the Govt of India, in the Foreign Dept.

Surg-Capt W R Edwards, M D, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to be Civil Surg of Quetta, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surg-Capt W D Leahy.

The services of Surg-Capt M B Braganza, I M S (Bombay), Medical Officer, 24th Regt, Bo Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Mr J A Crawford, I C S, Pol Agent of the 2nd (offg 1st) Class and First Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to be Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr G R Irwin, I C S, Pol Agent of the 3rd Class and Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, sub pro tem, is posted as 1st Asst and Secy for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Owens, Offg Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr A B Patterson, Commr of Northern India, Salt Revenue, is granted furlough for 7 months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col H C Lewes, R A, Col on the Staff, Commdg R A, Madras Circle, to be Insptr-Genl of Artillery in India, vice Maj-Genl C E Nairne, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, whose tenure has expired.

Col Sir R C Low, K C B, Ben Cavy, vice Lieut-Genl Æ. Perkins, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, whose tenure has expired.

Col Sir R C Low will have the local rank of Maj-Genl whilst commanding a district of the first class.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Lancers—Capt E L Wright, 2nd Sqdn Commr, to be 1st Sqdn Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, vice Capt C M Maguire, deceased; and Capt F Wyllie, 3rd Sqdn Commdr, to be 2nd Sqdn Commdr, vice Capt Wright.

Staff Corps.—Second-Lieut John Charles Digby Pinney, Royal Warwickshire Regt, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the I S C.

Second-Lieut Pinney will rank as Lieut in the I S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under leave rules for the S C:—Col F J Keen, C B, I S C, up to the 3rd Aug 1892; Lieut-Col J Burne, I S C, Commdt, Malva Bhil Corps, for 6 months; Maj A W Jamieson, I S C, Wing Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Ben Infy, for 1 year; Lieut A McI Campbell, I S C, 3rd Pun Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, for 1 year; and Lieut F A Jacques, I S C, Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Ben Infy, for 10 months and 7 days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Maj E W Chalmers, I S C, 7th Ben Cavy, Remount Agent for Native Cavy, Punjab, for 6 months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India: Capt C G Oldfield, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class (m.c.) for 8 months.

The leave granted to Capt D S Masters, I S C, is cancelled.

Col Sir J W McQueen, K C B, I S C, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India.

Col T Cadell, V C, I S C, Chief Commr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is permitted to reside out of India after vacating his appointment.

Col P W Powlett, C S I, I S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Col Sir J W McQueen, K C B, I S C, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, (p a); Col E P Mainwaring, Genl List, Infy, Commdt, 39th (Garhwali) Regt of Ben Infy (m c), for 6 months; Capt R S Alexander, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 7th Regt of Ben Cavy, (p a) for 6 months; Capt J O S Fayrer, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, Punjab Frontier Force (p a); and Lieut E J E Swayne, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 16th (The Lucknow) Regt of Ben Infy (p a), for a fortnight.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Central Bengal Light Horse—Mr William G Morey to be Capt (supernumerary).

Central Bengal Light Horse—Capt William G Morey resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R E Greer, R E, is appointed to the Mily Works Dept as an Asst Engr.

Lieut A G Bremner, R E, is appointed to the Mily Works Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A Lye, 1st grade officer, R I M, is appointed to officiate as Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, vice Capt F M Barwick, R I M, proceeding on leave.

Lieut G S Gunn, R N, Offg as Surveyor-in-charge, Marine Survey of India, is appointed Surveyor-in-Charge, sub pro tem.

Capt M Bean, R I M, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.), for 1 year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Craig, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is temporarily transferred to Baluchistan, and appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr and Secy to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in the P W Dept. While so officiating Mr Craig will hold the temporary rank of Supdg Engr, 3rd Class.

The services of Mr W J Wilson, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, N-W P and Oudh, have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Govt.

Mr J N D La Touche, Asst Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted by H M Sec of State for India 4 months' leave on medical certificate in further extension of the leave.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr E Dowson, Supdt, Class IV, 3rd Grade, Indian Tel Dept, to retire from the service.

PROMOTIONS—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col Thomas Cadell, V C, I S C, is admitted to the Col's allowance.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in the Indian Tel Dept, consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr W R Brooke, Dr-Genl:—Mr J H Lane, Depy Dr-Genl, to officiate as Dr-Genl; and Mr S P W V Luke, C I F, Director, to officiate as Depy Dr-Genl; and Mr C E Pitman, C I E, Supt, Class IV, 1st Grade, to officiate as Director.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 20th April 1892.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt L C Dundas, D S O, Deputy Assist Adjt-Genl, to officiate as Assist Adjt-Genl, Presidency District, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Michell, on leave.

Capt G V Dauglish, S S O, Fort William, to Officiate as Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, vice Captain Dundas.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Col H F Grant, C B, Assist Adjt-Genl, Sirhind Dist, to officiate as Assist Adjt-Genl to Army Head-Quarters, vice Col Cook, on leave.

Capt G C Kitson, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Meerut District to officiate as Assist Adjt-Genl, Sirhind District, vice Colonel Grant, C B.

Capt K S Davison, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, is transferred from the Allahabad to the Meerut Dist.

Capt H M S Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Allahabad District.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut J O'Hara, who has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster.

8th Bengal Infantry—Major W S Hewett, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Mansel, appointed to the 7th Bengal Infantry.

Major D E Dewar, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawalpindi to St Thomas Mount, on transfer to the 42nd Field Battery.

Subject to H M's approval, Major Bernard Arthur Beale, 2nd Battalion R W S Regt, is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut C L M Rich, Corps of Guides, Offg Cantonment Magistrate, Mian Mir, has passed the examination for employment in the Judge Advocate-General's Dept.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Transport Departmental examination:—Lieut C G E Ewart, Royal Warwickshire Regt; and Lieut R P Stares, Bedfordshire Regt.

The undermentioned officer passed the examination in the Parvatiya (colloquial) language at Bakloh:—Lieut A H Battye, attached to the 2-4th Goorkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—

Second Lieut W C R Farmar, R A.

Second Lieutenant H M Martin, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Surgn-Capt A L Borradaile, M B, Medical Staff, from the Bengal Presidency, is appointed to the medical charge of the Hong Kong Regiment.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

16th Lancers—Captain J Oswald, for three months, on private affairs.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut T Ward, for four months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders—Hony Capt and Paymaster W H A Denys, for seven months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgeon-Lieut-Col O F Molloy, for six months, on medical certificate.

Surgn-Capt J S Edye, for six months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

14th Bengal Lancers—Col R Eardely-Wilmot, in India, for three months, on private affairs.

13th Bengal Infantry—Captn C Le G Jus ice, to Simla, on private affairs.

38th Dogras—Lieut W E Tomkins, to Murree, for six months, to study the native languages.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—Surgn-Major C W Owen, C M G, C I E, I M S, to be Surgeon, vice Surgn-Capt W R Edwards, M D, I M S, resigned.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

4th Bengal Cavalry—Major H C Lamb, Sqdn Comdr, to be 2nd-in Command, vice Harene, retired.

Captain E H H Montresor, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Lamb.

Captain W G Yate, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Montresor.

Capt F J B Priestly, Sqdn Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Sqdn Comdr, vice Yate.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut C G E Ewart, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 13th Bengal Infantry, to be Offg Sqdn Officer, on probation.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Major A De V Alexander, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Becher, retired.

Capt C J Roberts, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Alexander, and to remain seconded whilst employed as a Cantonment Magistrate in Bengal.

Capt V M Stockley, Sqdn Commdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Roberts.

Capt H F K Waldron, Sqdn Officer to be Sqdn Commdr, sub pro tem, vice Stockley.

Lieut C Bailey, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Waldron.

Lieut H G Maxwell, Staff Corps, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Cookson, seconded for employment under the Foreign Department, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Burma Military Police.

Lieut C E Thornton, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 9th Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer, vice Maxwell.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut J M Wikeley, Offg Sqdn Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity.

18th Bengal Lancers—Lieut S B Grimston, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Campbell, resigned.

3rd Bengal Infantry—Lieut P B Warren, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, to be Adjt.

4th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut-Col T G Thomson, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Elliot, retired.

4th Bengal Infantry—Capt H Read, Wing Commdr, 5th Bengal Lt Infy, to be 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Thomson.

10th Bengal Infantry—Major V A Schalch, 2nd-in-Command, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be Comdt, vice Palmer, retired.

1st Sikh Infantry—Lieut A E Dallas, Wing Officer on probation, 5th Madras Infantry, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation.

2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Lieut C E Bliss, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut E C Haag, 18th Hussars.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F H Welch, Medical Staff, is directed to proceed to England in anticipation of promotion.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut W A Robinson, "B" Battery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Capt E Pollock, No 1 Company Eastern Division, for six months on medical certificate.

Staff Capt J R K L Heylond, Rawal Pindi Circle, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles—Major and Brevett-Col C T Barrow, D S O., for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion East Surrey Regt.—2nd Lieut W H Paterson, for five months and fifteen days, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Staff.—Major A G Waston, Station Staff Officer, Jullundur, for three months to Kashmir, on private affairs.

Capt A W Allen, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, for sixty-four days, to Simla, on private affairs.

East Kent Regiment—2nd Lieut N Macpherson, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles to Murree, for six months, to study the native language.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Capt C E W Macdonald in India, for four months, on private affairs.

THE PARIS ANARCHISTS.

RAVACHOL'S ANTECEDENTS.

Concerning the Anarchist Ravachol, whose sentence is announced in our telegraphic columns, M. Atthelin, Juge d'Instruction, was constrained to say that, nothwithstanding his free confession, he is not sure that he is sincere. Each admission was made as if in pure irony, and with scoffing laughter. He jeered and openly enjoyed the perplexity that his manner and talk caused.

According to the police record of Ravachol he was, when quite young, a pharmaceutical chemist's assistant. His first chemical feat was to make vitriol for a girl who wanted to throw it at a faithless lover. She and he were apprehended, but the case against him was dismissed. The chemist, however, would not take him back. He then, with a younger brother, entered a dye-work, but was dismissed for taking chemicals away with him on leaving the work in the evening to make experiments. His father being dead, this threw his mother and a young sister into a state of utter poverty. Their wretchedness obliged them to migrate to St. Etienne, where they found work and Ravachol, who hated and despised manual labour, took to making inflammatory speeches on capital and labour at Socialist meetings. At this phase he did not belong to the dynamite school, but soon finding the workmen's party too tame for his taste he left it and got himself elected President of a union of labouring men, who held their sittings at the then recently-formed Bourse du Travail. He took a foremost place in that organisation, and turned it in an Anarchical direction. He there became intimate with one Fauchard, a violent Anarchist, who advised him as a means to a dynamiting end to become a mechanical engineer. They had also in their heads a scheme for coining false money. Later he left the ironworks, and he and Fauchard set to work as coiners. They got almost rich in a short time, but spending freely they called attention to themselves and were arrested. Ravachol had the luck not to be sent for trial. He then became an octroi smuggler. He was noted for his dandified mode of dressing and for the fastidiousness of his habits. At this phase of his career he was associated with a woman, named Rulliere, who, with Fauchard, was later his accomplice in the murder of the hermit of Chamblay. This old man was known to have 30,000 francs hidden in the cellar in which he lived. Ravachol escaped from prison—how is still a mystery. The woman was sentenced to five years and Fauchard to seven, the police getting hold of most of the hermit's money. Ravachol next murdered Madame Marcou, a rich shopkeeper, and her daughter. He expected to find in Madame Marcou's desk 300,000 francs in bonds. That large sum was in the house, but although Ravachol and his gang searched everywhere they only found a small part of it. Since the murder there has been a lawsuit between the relatives of the two murdered women. The question submitted to the judges was whether mother or daughter died first. The doctors so differed that the tribunal could come to no decision. Ravachol may now decide the disputed matter.

His parents have a place in the "Armorial de Forez," the peerage and gentry book of Saint-Chamond, where Ravachol was born. His ancestors are set down in that volume as dating from 1600. Their shield bears argent with a fess azure, three roses or, and a head of cabbage or, with a radish argent. The founder of the family was a famous horticulturist, and won the gratitude of the abbess of a great convent by his "leguminous creations," which enabled her to vary agreeably the Lenten fare of the sisterhood. The good lady interested herself in his affairs, got him ennobled, and made up a match between him and a young lady of fortune. The late Duc de Persigny, in his researches into the genealogies of the old families of the Forez district, brought out some rather curious facts about Ravachol's ancestors. On the maternal side the motto is "A canting one," being "Rave a chou," which is doubtless the origin of the curiously striking name of Ravachol.

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE MURDERS.

DEEMING IN GAOL.

A LETTER TO MISS ROUNSEFELL.

Since Deeming was placed in his cell in the Melbourne Gaol after the police court proceedings, says a local paper, his behaviour has undergone many changes, and his moods appear to be as various as his crimes. At first he was sullen and morose, then he altered and became almost violent, whilst again he accepted the situation with the utmost composure, eating and sleeping and talking, even laughing, just for all the world as if he were a much-maligned man, soon to be set at liberty, instead of the most unheard of ruffian on the very threshold of the gallows. He affects to treat the charges that have been laid to his door with the utmost indifference, and talks largely of the steps he will take to make his "traducers" smart when he is released from gaol, a contingency which he seems to think is far from remote. In this respect, as in all others, he is a man who holds unique views. His solicitor, Mr. Marshall Lyle, had a lengthy interview with Deeming, in the course of which he denied absolutely any complicity in the appalling list of atrocities that has been formulated against him. The Rainhill butchery he declared was not only not due to him, but was the work of a murderer for whom he professed the utmost repugnance; whilst of the South African crimes he professed himself equally ignorant. About his last awful handiwork at Windsor he protests his innocence too, and when pressed on the matter he gives the invariable reply, "She was a good woman; no one would murder her." Even this denial shows how far from being the clever criminal that he has been made out to be Deeming really is, for by admitting that he knew the murdered woman he almost confesses his guilt. But, indeed, it seems a mere futility to waste time over his denials at this hour of the day. What would be interesting would be the confession of the arch ruffian. But even if Deeming confesses, as no doubt he will, when he finds that nothing can save him from his fate, it would be the most difficult matter to decide what amount of credence can be attached to his statements, for he is at least as impossible and wayward a liar as he is an unprecedented and cold-blooded murderer. The statements that he made to Mr. Hirschfeldt on the voyage round from Perth he now denies *in toto*, declaring he never made them, and that they are pure inventions. The admissions that he made were partial confessions of guilt, and Mr. Hirschfeldt has incorporated them in a statement to which he will swear at the inquest. Even if he were not called upon to support them on oath it would be ridiculous to suppose that he had invented them, and there is little doubt that the wretched criminal now in Melbourne gaol is one of those happily rare human monstrosities who, apart from his bloody proclivities, is a mass of malice, venom and all bad qualities. Having denied the murders, Deeming denies the jewel robberies and many swindles that have been attributed to him also, but so far he has not attempted to disprove anything in detail. He merely contents himself with a sweeping denial of everything; whilst the hint that he is connected with the "Jack the Ripper" crimes moves him to laughter. Indeed, many of the crimes which have been unearthed, and in which he has been proved to have had a hand, excite his mirth, but the probability is that this is the merest bravado, for everything in his conduct since his arrest seems to argue that he is a rank cur. His refusal to take food on the first day was quickly followed by the most abject compliance with prison regulations, when an ominous hint of an injector was given, whilst his pitiful fright at St. Kilda makes it certain that he is desperate only where defenceless women have to be dealt with. But the most extraordinary feature about the man is the absence of anything like feeling or emotion in his depraved mental outfit. When he is not bragging or lying he seems to be utterly unmoved by anything. The recollections of his frightful misdeeds have no power to make him flinch or turn a muscle; questions about his mother and relations do not affect him in the least; and his only anxiety at present appears to be to see Miss Rounsefell, the young woman to whom he last paid his murderous addresses. On this point his mind, if a creature like Deeming can be supposed to have a mind, seems steadfastly bent, and in all his consultations with his solicitor he harps on the question of an interview from time to time. In fact, Mr. Lyle has found it difficult to bring his client to any sense of the grave situation in which he is placed, owing to this consuming desire to see the girl. He sweeps all the horrible allegations that have been made against him away by an airy denial, and then when he is pressed for some data that would substantiate it he returns impatiently to Miss Rounsefell. So importunate did he become in his demands to see the young girl, and such an effect did his desire appear to have upon him, that he appeared to be working himself into a dangerous state through his wish not being gratified. He repeatedly said that if he could see her and have from her own lips an assurance that she did not believe him guilty he would die happy, and he insisted that Mr. Lyle should write a letter to her asking her to call upon him to-day.

A letter to this effect has been accordingly sent to Miss Rounsefell, but, as might be expected, she will not see Deeming. In the first place she believes thoroughly in his guilt, and in the second place she is advised that in all probability Deeming's only desire for wishing to see her is to do her some bodily injury. In any case she would not see him.

Deeming has been represented as an exceptionally clever and daring man, but many little characteristics during his stay in gaol make him appear rather weak-minded and of a very low order of intelligence. Next to Miss Rounsefell, the circumstance that he is owed a few pounds in West Australia appears to give him most anxiety, and he is always inquiring whether a debt of £6 or £7 that is due to him in Perth has been collected. This may be the deep cunning of a criminal feigning madness, but it is more probably a true index to his wretchedly trivial character. He appears, without being in the least deranged, to have absolutely no mental depth, nor does he seem able to look ahead and see the scaffold that is waiting for him. All remonstrance is useless, and his lawyer, endeavouring to gain particulars from him for his defence, is more often than not interrupted by some pettish inquiry about matters that will never interest him again. In the hope of misleading witnesses as to his identity he has pulled the hairs of his moustache out by the roots. The testimony of Captain Stormer, of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., as to Deeming's behaviour on the passage out in December, coincides in a remarkable degree with the man's behaviour since he has been in gaol. All the voyage out Deeming was incessantly making mischief, either by laying utterly baseless complaints or making equally empty accusations. Then, too, he was full of palpable lies, which he lavished on the captain with reckless profusion. One time he stated he had lost his luggage, the next a valuable pearl necklace had been stolen from his wardrobe, and so on. He informed Captain Stormer that he was the representative of several English newspapers, and had been commissioned to travel by the North German line, and describe the boats, &c. Captain Stormer received the news with several grains of salt and took care that Deeming should see that he was sceptical, but this reception did not have the effect of discouraging the murderer in the slightest, and for the remainder of the voyage he justified his reputation as a most persevering perverter of the truth.

It appears that while living in Sydney Deeming did a good deal of plumbing and other work for a large engineering firm in the city. He also undertook to do some first-class engineering work, but it was afterwards found that he had turned it over to a mechanical engineer. Deeming also posed as the inventor of a patent electrical clock, but it afterwards turned out a common eight-day affair and refused to go. Deeming furnished a house elaborately on the time payment system. This furniture he sold, and shortly after cleared out.

Mr. Hurlbert, who has come into notoriety again for the moment, had a very large acquaintance in London. He was originally a Unitarian minister in New York; but his views broadened so much that he finally gave up his vocation. He found his *metier* in journalism, and no doubt was as smart and epigrammatic a writer as the craft has ever produced. As a conversationalist he was decidedly brilliant, and his stock of *bons mots* and anecdotes was immense. Devoid of all shyness and always bent on what he called "the innocent pursuit of knowledge, he was an excellent resident American correspondent in London.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NOTES.

THE annual point-to-point steeplechase for the Brigade of Guards' Challenge Cup was decided at Oakhama on Tuesday, the 5th instant, over an excellent three and a-half miles course, which included a stiff brook. It was arranged by the Earl of Lonsdale. There were eighteen men, six representatives of each regiment. The Grenadiers rode in red, the Coldstream men in black, and the Scots Guards in red with white band, the weight being 12st. 7lb. Lord Lonsdale started them shortly before twelve, and they got over the brook nicely. Lieut. A. Lloyd held the lead for some time, but only about ten lengths separated the field. Then they got wide, some going to the right, and some to the left. At the second of Lord Lonsdale's schooling fences two fell, and Captain Maxse, cannoning, lost his stirrups and finished without. In the end Lieutenant W. H. Lambton (Coldstream Guards) won in a canter. The next four, Captain A. Crawley, Lieutenant H. H. Lonsdale (Grenadiers), Lieutenant W. Lambton and Captain G. P. Bouverie, of the Coldstream Guards, came in close together, and the remainder in single file, though the two last, Lieutenant F. H. Lloyd, Coldstream Guards, and Lieutenant F. de K. Stewart, Scots, had an exciting finish. All reached home in the time allowed—namely, ten minutes from the first man—and the Grenadiers, scoring seventy-seven points against seventy-three made by the Coldstreams and forty by the Scots, took the Cup.

The annual football match under Association rules between teams representing England and Scotland was played at Glasgow on Saturday, the 2nd, in the presence of nearly 30,000 spectators. The English Eleven started in splendid style, and quickly scored four goals. The game was rather one even in the second half, but Scotland could only score once, and retired defeated by four goals to one. Of the previous matches England won in 1873, 1879, 1888, and 1891; Scotland were successful in 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1880, 1881 1882, 1883, 1884, 1887, and 1889; and the games in 1872, 1875, 1885, 1886, and 1890 were drawn. England by her victory over Scotland concluded the "international" list of fixtures for the season. Six matches—reckoning Rugby and Association games—have been played and the English representatives have won all. But for the goal recorded on the 2nd England would not only have won all the engagements; but would have done so without anything being registered by her opponents.

Gloriously fine weather attracted a large company to Epsom Downs on Wednesday, April 6, to witness the conclusion of the racing. A field of twenty-two—the largest seen out since 1881—faced the starter for the race for the City and Suburban Handicap. Colonel North had three representatives, including Nunteorpe, last year's winner. That horse, Sainform (the Derby winner of 1890) and Catarina were the favourites, but the last-named only was placed, and he finished third. The race fell to a horse it was believed would very likely not run at all, Lord Rosslyn's Buccaneer, a 20 to 1 chance. Mr. Paget's Trapezoid was second, three lengths behind. The winner was trained by S. Pickering, and ridden by G. Barrett. The value of the stakes was £1,675.

The international yacht race from Monaco to Nice took place on the 31st ult. Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie was the victor, having started at 12h. 16 min. 30 sec. P.M., and passing the winning-buoy at 6h. 56 min. 50 sec. The second place was obtained by Marquis Ridolfi's Orretta, which left at 12h. 25 min. 16 sec. P.M. and arrived back at 7·55 P.M. Mr. Sutcliffe's Blue Rock was third, starting at 11h. 58 min. 56 sec. A.M., and arriving home at 7 h. 12 min. 13 sec. P.M. Mr. Cookson's yacht, the Castanet, was towed in owing to the very slight wind prevailing during the race. The second race resulted in the success of the Circle; the Va Partout and the Hirondelle being second and third respectively.

Mr. W. Kyffin Kyffin, of Besselsleigh Manor, near Oxford, met with a fatal accident while hunting with the Old Berkshire Hounds on Monday, the 4th instant. The meet was at Windmill House, Wantage, and when near Kingston Lisle Mr. Kyffin, who it is supposed was seized with a fit, fell from his horse and broke his neck. The deceased gentleman was about seventy years of age. He was, it is stated, a direct descendant of William Lenthall, the Speaker of the famous Long Parliament.

For the City Ilsley has a great chance, if this be the race selected for him. For a horse of his class 6st. 12lb. is a very nice weight, and perhaps Mr. G. K. is indulging in hopes of a repetition of the great *coup* he brought off years ago with the turned-loose Adventurer, whose subsequent running showed that it would have been a better thing had he put up some 21lb. dead weight for the services of a strong jockey. Ilsley wants a good deal of riding, and a 6st. 12lb. boy may not be readily found to do him justice.

Mr. A. P. Dunn, who officiated as the English captain in the great Association football match at Glasgow, was the only amateur in the English eleven. Mr. Dunn is a Yorkshireman by birth, hailing from Whitby, where he was born in August 1860. He went to Eton in 1874 and matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Dunn took his B.A. degree in 1883 and his M.A. four years later. He was for something like six years one of the masters at Elstree School, but a few months ago he opened an educational establishment of his own near Hadley Common, in Worcestershire.

The principal event on the card at Eglinton on the 1st, the Scottish Grand National Steeplechase, brought out seven runners, a great improvement on last year, when, it will be remembered, only a couple competed, and they failing to negotiate the course, the race was declared void. It may be mentioned that this is the first year the event has been made a handicap, and the innovation, judging by the results, was a move in the right direction.

One of the largest and most fashionable attendances ever recorded at a hunt meeting was that associated with the Aylesbury Hunt on April 1. Fields were of great strength with the exception of one race, in which Mr. Thompson, having weighed out early, objected to the other competitors going to scale after time, and succeeded in securing the prize.

Master Maurice is a good advertisement for Old Herald, his sire. He is well grown, and has plenty of length and substance to carry him on through his juvenile career. He reminds one much of his half-brother, Blockley, in appearance, but he will develop into a much better horse.

Whillaloo, who won the opening race at Kempton on the 1st instant belongs to "Mr. J. Ward." I presume this is the Hon. J. Ward, younger brother and heir-presumptive of the Earl of Dudley. It may however be a name registered by the Earl himself. I know Mr. Moncreiffe, Lord Dudley's uncle, bought the horse.

The Jockey Club starter, Mr. A. Coventry, rode at Croxton-park on the 1st, where Harry Custance wielded the starter's flag. "Baby" Conventre, as he is termed by his friends, has a telling seat in the saddle. Like the late Fred. Archer, he has long legs and good hands.

As yet the Barn Club is very much in its infancy. Mr. Wells has certainly got his eye on a suitable site, and has plenty of good names on the list, including the Marquis of Queensberry, Lord Lonsdale, and Sir John Astley.

Lord Francis Hope, a young brother of the Duke of Newcastle, is about to appear on the turf, and will run his horses in a white jacket, with violet and white-hooped sleeves and cap.

The Queen has presented 100l. towards the Queen's Cup of the Royal Forth Yachting Club, which will be raced for at the annual regatta on June 25.

Mrs. Butterwick, who won the Althorp Park Stakes, starting at the nice price of 6 to 1 against, is known as "the useful pony," as she is a diminutive animal, although we must now term her little and good.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL discourses in an agreeable way in the new number of *Blackwood* on the subject of personal names, availing himself of the researches of Mr. Burdsley, Mr. Cosmo Innes, and other predecessors in the same field. He tells here the amusing story of how a Dublin snuff-seller named Kenny Half-penny, became "Kenny Halpen," which name, being transmitted to a prosperous descendant, finally blossomed into Kenneth MacAlpin, "the descendant of a hundred kings." Even in Scotland the commonest name is found to be Smith. Macdonald holds the second place, and Brown the third. As to Christian names among us, William had, it appears, got a good start almost before surnames were invented, for sixty-eight Williams figure in Domesday Book, together with 48 Roberts, 28 Walters, and 10 Johns. In 1173 Sir Williams St. John and Sir William Fitz-Hamon entertained a dinner party at the Court of Henry II. The invitations were limited to knights of the name of William, and the company numbered 120. The day of "John" had come in 1347, when the Common Council of London contained 35 Johns and only 17 Williams, 15 Thomases, 10 Richards, and 8 Roberts. In 1385, but of 376 names enrolled in the Guild of St. George at Norwich, there were 128 Johns, 47 Williams, and 41 Thomases. From that day to this (says Sir Herbert Maxwell) John and William have held their ground as the commonest baptismal names in this country.

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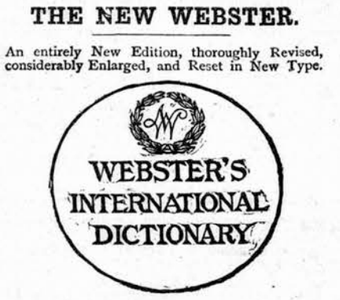
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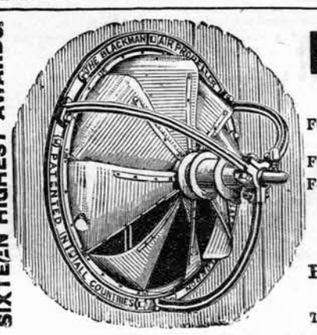
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